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DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
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☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

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MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '66.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, *Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 21.

Poetry.

GOOD TEMPER.

It really is provoking, Charles, you never are put out,
Do what I will, I never can a quarrel bring about!
I hate such pliability—'tis silly and absurd;
I like a man to have a will and let me have a word.

If all our lives could be as calm as a summer sea asleep,
Do just imagine, if you can, what dullards we should keep!
A breezy day—a darling stream—an onward rolling sea,
Are like the life you *ought* to lead—the sort of life for me!

I should so like to see you in a passion now and then;
I'm sure I try enough—but no! you're not like other men!
Good temper's aggravating when it's carried out so far,
And Charles, you put me in a rage, to see how calm you are!

You know I'm very hasty, Charles, you never say a word;
We might have famous squabbles, and we might be so absurd!
But, of course we'd keep them to ourselves, nor let the neighbors know;
And make them up delightfully as we used to long ago.

I can't think what's come over you since we were girl and boy;
We used to quarrel often then, and when had life such joy?
So let us now renew our youth, and fling our years away,
And lead again the happy lives we led in that old day.

I shouldn't much mind it, Charles, if you would only speak,
And I think I'd be contented it we quarrelled once a week!
'Twould be a great improvement on our stupid, quiet life;
And I think you ought to do it to give pleasure to your wife!

Miscellaneous.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PORCELAIN TEETH.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Perhaps but few persons stop to consider the rapid growth and extent of this business in the United States. If we search for the germ of this comparatively new subject of production and sale, we shall be obliged to go some distance. I have seen a tooth taken from the alveolus of an Alexandric mummy (some leek-eating cotemparary of Pharaoh and Moses, may be), brought by Dr. Gliddon, which had been plugged with gold. Occasional hints are furnished to us by other explanations, that our ancestors attempted the preservation or replacement of lost grinders, but the evidence is so distant and so uncertain; that they must be considered rather as occasional incidents than reliable details. Human nature, always ashamed of the ravages of time or the effect of accident, has been faithful to its instincts, and men and women have disguised the loss of an incisor by bits of bone and other material. Ivory was, until lately, the favorite substance to be used as a substitute for a decayed molar. Volney, Ohateaubriand; and the elder Pitt, were not ashamed to make their countenances look sightly by these artificial replacements. I once heard the late Rembrandt Peale account for the material difference that appeared in the two pictures of General Washington; one of them having been painted when the false teeth were in his mouth, and the other when they were not. Washington's teeth were made of bone, and so were most of artificial substitutes forty or fifty years ago, but it soon became evident to "tooth sculptors" that something less liable to decay was necessary, and our French neighbors deserve the credit for devising the present popular substitute.

About the year 1765, one Pierre Lavouse, a workman from the Imperial Porcelain Works at Sevres, made some rude imitations of the natural teeth, and made them of the same material of which the French and German "soft porcelain" is made, but the art of making artificial dentures languished until the incident I am about to detail transpired in 1833, sixty years afterwards.

At the date I have mentioned there was a little store in Second street, in this city, which was occupied by a man who did a little in dentistry, and eked out a living somehow, by mending watches, selling spectacles, etc. The education of the owner of the little shop was defective, and he devised all kinds of expedients to produce some substance to be used in lieu of bone from which to make the artificial teeth. He was at his wit's end, when one evening as he was closing his shutters a drunken Hollander, named Van Pelt, staggered into the place. The man was well acquainted with the manner of making porcelain, and for twenty-five cents offered to instruct the repairer of old watches, so that he could make porcelain teeth. Van Pelt wanted his whisky. The ambitious dentist embraced the offer, paid the Hollander the "quarter', and the next day burned his face and fingers by beginning to make molars for the million. So strangely do small causes operate.

From this visit of the ingenious drunkard we may date the origin of this kind of manufacture in the United States. After forty years of vicissitude and experiment the amount of labor and capital in this hitherto new business must astonish the statistician. The Revenue Tax paid to the government upon this branch of manufacture exceeds a quarter of a million dollars yearly. More than six hundred men and women—exclusive of dental-chair makers, quarrymen, instrument makers, gold-foil beaters, plaster-of Paris makers, makers of tin foil, of vulcanizes, of emery and corundum wheels, etc. —which, with their families, make an aggregate of say five thousand souls, enough to make a village of sufficient size to claim the honors of a Burgess or Mayor—get their bread from this source alone. The capital invested in this business furnishes no mean item of the social wealth. In passing through these factories you miss the machinery, the ponderous iron wheels visible in other manufactories, but your custodian shows to you a pile of brass, and as he clanks the iron door open, tells you that these are his "molds." Little things they are, weighing a pound or so, but as each of them is worth a hundred dollars, and as there are some thousands of them, they cost something, you see, *mon ami*. And the furnaces too, huge structures sixty or seventy feet high, built with care and skill, and lined with soapstone, excite curiosity.

The constituents, or as the profound call them, the "molecular atoms," which make an artificial tooth, are few and simple. Feldspar, silex and kaelin, and a little flux, make the body and enamel, and the particular tint and color are imparted by some of the oxides of metals, the oxide of silver, making a straw or lemon color, iron making a brown, cobalt a blue, titanium a yellow, etc. Sometimes the colors are imparted with a brush to the surface of the tooth, but usually the color is mixed with the "body" or mass of the materials before it is molded. The most difficulty is experienced in preparing the gum color. This substance, called "Purple of Cassius" by the chemists, appears to be a sort of *terra incognita* to the students in that science. They conjecture that it is an oxide; but all of them hesitate in assigning a name or chemical symbol to this production. To make the gum color natural and flesh like is the *point d'excellence* with manufacturers of artificial dentures. We suppose that the truth is that its purplish flesh-color which makes it so desirable, is imparted to it by the admixture of some substance in the "body" of the tooth upon which it is burned. Some manufacturers make this purple of Cassius by melting their gold, tin, and silver in a crucible. This is called preparing it in the "dry way," and some make it by dissolving the metals in acids, which is called the "humid" process. In any way it is uncertain and undetermined, and when a good "lot" is made the manufacturer rejoiceth vastly.

The crude feldspar is scattered in patches all over the globe, but the best quality used in the United States is brought from the quarries in Delaware County Pennsylvania. The kaolin which is neither more nor less than disintegrated feldspar, is procured from the same places. It may be necessary to say that the feldspar contains about fourteen per cent of potash, which it loses in the process of disintegration; consequently kaolin, or *petunze*, as the Chinese call it, is feldspar deprived of its alkali. The silex is too common to need explanation, as its relations, flint, quartz, sand, etc., are under every one's heels.

The spar is quarried, brought to the factories in barrels, heated in a furnace, and the calcination is completed when it is thrown into the water Next it is ground in water, and kept standing in vessels for two or three years, during which time a film rises upon the surface of the water which emits a stench not pleasant to dainty noses. (We are told that the feldspar is kept in water in the Imperial Porcelain Chinese manufactories for three hundred years!) It is next dried, and after being mixed with the silex and kaolin is about the consistency of putty; is pressed into the molds and takes the form of the "block" or single tooth, and placed upon clay "slides" and "biscuited;" *i. e.*, heated to a degree which makes it hard enough for the workmen to trim the edges of the teeth or blocks and yet not sufficiently hard to become fused, or vitrified. After the edges are trimmed off, they are dipped in a glass and replaced upon the slides and are returned to the muffle where they are again heated to about 4,000 degrees, and when properly vitrified, are taken out and annealed very slowly. This last process demands experience and good judgment. Like all other kinds of glass, porcelain teeth that are not carefully annealed are worthless. When the teeth have been properly made, and all the essentials of strength and beauty have received due attention, they are as translucent as the finest Chinese Porcelain, and as tough as iron-stone. I have avoided details as it is not my purpose to instruct in this business, but rather to call attention to the rapid rise of this noticeable feature in American manufactures.

Forty years ago you could have your face shaved, your tooth drawn, and your boots blackened, in the same place, by the same hand. Now you are ushured into an elegant office, seated in a chair easier than that of Heliogabalus, and your alveolar ridges are examined by a man whose attainments would reflect honor upon any profession.—*Scientific American*,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Putnam's Monthly for June publishes the following sketch of Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, whom the National Union Republican Convention nominated as its candidate for Vice President of the United States:

Schuyler Colfax was born at a house in North Moore street, near West Broadway, in the city of New York, March 23d, 1823. His mother is but sixteen years his senior. He received a good common school education; was bred a printer, and settled in Indiana in 1836. He soon became foreman and assistant editor of the village paper of South Bend. It was then a very small sheet, such as every Western settlement issues, as a sort of flyer to a job printing business as soon as it has got its schoolhouse, grocery, hotel, and blacksmith shop, and begins to think about having a meeting-house. The "typo" out West frequently gets the start of the preacher, though the race is close. Those who saw Colfax then "at the case" describes him as a light, spindling, flaxen-haired, boyish-looking youth—clever rather in the Yankee than the English sense—with a delicacy of temperament which suggested a doubt whether he had the stamina to live to manhood, without the faintest suggestion that in his mature years he would be Speaker of the House, and the second choice of the country for President. The news then came to South Bend by stage from Detroit, or up the St. Jo river from the Lake. There was but little of it, and though Mr. Colfax became the editor and publisher of the South Bend *Register* as soon as he became of age, other and subsequent evidences were required to establish his claim to intellectual superiority.

In 1848 he was a delegate to and Secretary of the Whig National Convention. In 1850 he was a member of the National Constitutional Convention. In 1852 he was again Secretary of the Whig National Convention. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and has been regularly re-elected to every subsequent Congress. He was elected Speaker of the Thirty eighth Congress, and has been re-elected Speaker of the Thirty ninth and Fortieth. He was urged but he declined to accept a seat in the United States Senate, preferring his presiding chair in the House. His open, pleasant face, has become familiar to large audiences throughout the country, who have listened to his addresses upon political topics, upon the late President Lincoln —by whom he was warmly loved,—upon his tour across the continent to the Pacific, or upon subjects connected with the work of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. He is pure in his personal and moral habits, has a broad, outspoken, and catholic sympathy with every good work of reform, whether political, moral, intellectual, or religious, and has the warm and enthusiastic confidence of Christians and temperance reformers throughout the country. He attends, and we believe is a member of the Reformed Dutch Church, and is a thorough teetotalist.

Without being educated as a scholar, industrious reading has given him much of what is valuable in scholarship unalloyed by its pedantry, its clannishness, or its egotism. Without being bred a lawyer, practical familiarity with legislation has taught him all that is most valuable in law, freed from the conservatism and inaptitude for change and reform which rest like an incubus on so many of those minds which are bred by the habits of the legal profession to look for precedents which show what the law has been, rather than to broad principles which settle what the law ought to be. Yet Mr. Colfax has frequently shown the happiest familiarity with precedents, especially in questions of parliamentary practice. As a presiding officer he is the most popular the House has had since Henry Clay. His marvellous quickness of thought, and talent for the rapid administration of details, enables him to hold the reins of the House of Representatives, even in its most boisterous and turbulent mood, (and with the exception of the New York Board of Brokers, the British House of Commons, or a Fair at Donnybrook, it is the most uproarious body in the world,) with as much ease and grace as Mr. Bonner would show the paces of Dexter in Central Park, or as Gottschalk would thread the keys of a piano, in a dreamy maze of faultless, quivering melody.

As an orator, Mr. Colfax is not argumentative, except as clear statement and sound judgment are convincing. He rides no erratic hobbies. He demands few policies which the average sense of intelligent men cannot be made to assent to on a clear statement of his position. He is eminently representative. A glance at his broad, well-balanced, practical brain, indicates that his leading faculty is the sum of all the faculties—judgment, and that what he believes the majority of the people either believe or can be made to believe. Some men may be further ahead of the age. Mr. Colfax finds sufficient occupation and usefulness in adapting himself to times and things as they are, without cutting his throat with paradoxes or stealing a march on mankind with some new light, which they are very likly to regard as a "will-o'-the-wisp." He has no eccentricities, but great tact. His talents are administrative and executive, rather than deliberative. He would make good appointments, and adopt sure policies. He would make a better President, or Speaker of the House, than Senator. He knows men well, estimates them correctly, treats them all fairly and candidly. No man will get through his business with you in fewer minutes, and none is more free from the horrid *brusqueness* of busy men. There are heart and kindness in Mr. Colfax's politeness. Men leave his presence with the impression that he is at once an able, honest, and kind man.

Political opponents like him personally, as well as his political friends. We have never heard that he has any enemies. The breath of slander has been silent toward his fair, spotless fame. The wife of his youth, after being for a long time an invalid, sank to her final rest several years ago, leaving him childless. His mother and sister preside at his receptions, which for many years have been, not the most brilliant, but the most popular of any given at the Capital. Socially, Mr. Colfax is frank, lively, jolly. It may be that he feels his oats in some degree, but dignity has not spoiled him. The everlasting I-hood and Us-ness of great men is forgotten in his presence. His manners are not quite so familiar as those of Lincoln, but nearly so. They are gentle, natural, graceful, with a bird-like or business-like quickness of thought and motion. But they are very far from the high and mighty style of Sumner, or the judicial coldness of Fessenden, Sherman and Trumbull. Though manly, they are genial and winning. American mothers believe in Mr. Schuyler Colfax. There are more babies named for him than for any public man since Clay. It is a sure test of greatness when mothers are willing to take the name of a public man to the baptismal front, and sacredly link together that oft-repeated name and that tender, unfledged life, with holy prayer. They know that, come what will, that name, however tried and tempted, will never disgrace their offspring. What more shall we say of Schuyler Colfax? The nation honors him. We are willing to believe he will some day be President. Whether President or not, he can afford to be *right*.

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION.

Among the subjects that have of late years occupied the attention of scientific observers, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, none have been of more general interest than those relating to the human race during the period prior to the accepted historical records of the various notions. The investigation has been largely a geological one, involving considerations of climate, varying distribution of land and water, and many other features, which, though not recorded in so many words, are yet detailed in the great book of nature, which he who has learned the alphabet thereof may read. The oldest formations wherein remains of man certainly occur, are the superficial soil and the earth of caverns, the former being known geologically as the quaternary formation diluvium, alluvium or drift.

The climate of Europe was formerly a tropical one, abounding in animals now found there no longer; as rhinoceros, elephants, lions, tigers, hyenas, monkeys, &c. A gradual cooling took place, probably occupying a vast number of years, and the greater part of Scandinavia, Great Britain, the Alps, and the mountain regions of Western Europe generally, were covered with ice. Central Europe was a great sea, as was the desert of Sahara; England and France were united; Spain and North Africa; and the African elephant could pass from Tunis by Corsica, to the Pontine marshes of Italy. After a time, however, the glaciers receded, and it is then that man made his first appearance in Europe, although occuring in Asia (from geological evidence) at an earlier period. Three human skulls represent this date, which was unquestionably the period of the mammoth rhinoceros, cave lion, the hyena and the cave bear.

These skulls present characteristics of great animality, especially in the development of the frontal sinuses, etc. The associated implements of this period are rudely constructed stone axes and knives; but there is no trace of pottery. The use of fire was known, however, to the earliest of mankind. The European climate next appears to have undergone a change, for the reindeer becomes very abundant, and represents what is called the middle stone period, when the art of pottery first makes its appearance, and burial of bodies seems first to have been instituted. Bones of animals are now worked into instruments and implements in considerable variety, upon which, as upon slabs of stone, we find figures of animals carved, sometimes rudely, sometimes with much artistic skill. A single human figure represents a form with slender limbs and protuberant abdomen, like the modern Australians. There is no trace of fixed dwellings, cultivation of the soil or rearing of cattle.

The late stone period is marked by the so-called "pile dwellings"—the construction of huts on piles driven into the soft soil on the edges of lakes, the remains of which have recently been found in such abundance in Switzerland, and which extend into the so-called historic period. Domestic animals were quite abundant; oxen, pigs, sheep but not the horse, which lived wild in the reindeer period. Wheat, flax, lentils, peas, barley, etc., were well known. The age of this period has been estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 years.

Next comes the bronze age, in which the use of metals was first introduced, and gradually supplanted stone. Here we find a great variety of manufactures, and much really artistic work and ornamentation. The use of bronze was derived from the Phœnicians, the tin used in its composition being brought from England. The existence of roasted, broken and gnawed human bones seems to indicate that man was a cannibal at that period. The age of bronze, which, in part, belongs to the domain of history, passed gradually into that of iron, a metal so much better adapted to human needs than any other, With all the successive epochs just mentioned there was doubtless a progressive improvements in the exterior physical conformation of man as we know took place with the skull, which, from indicating a rude animality, finally assumed the form and proportions found in the cultivated nations of the present day. Even now, some tribes are not remotely related to the men of the Stone period of Europe in characteristics of the brain and skull, though none exactly parallel the conformation of the very earliest mentioned in the beginning of the present article.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Dickens wrote: "There is nothing—no, nothing beautiful and good, that dies and is forgotten. An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, play its part though its body be burned to ashes or drowned in the the keepest sea. There is not an angel added to the hosts of heaven but does its blessed work on earth in those that loved it here.

Deeds! oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful would even death appear; for how much charity, mercy, purified affection would be seen to have their growth in dusky graves!"

DELICATE persons often outlive by half a life-time the robust and the strong, because they feel compelled to take care of themselves, that is, to observe the causes of all their ill-feelings, and habitually avoid them.

REMARKABLE CAVE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Milroy correspondent of the Lewistown *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the discovery of a wonderful cave in Armagh township, Mifflin county: "On the 24th of April, while Charles Nageny, of Milroy, was having a site dug for a limekiln he was surprised by finding an opening in the side of the hill. The moment I came to view a strong stream of air began oozing forth, like the pressing of a pair of bellows; the work was continued until the aperture opened in size large enough to allow the body to crawl in, and then it was found to be a splendid cave, with gorgeous subterranean gangway; during the week the work progressed, and a formal entrance was made. On Saturday, May 2d, the citizens of Milroy and vicinity had the pleasure of a full view. The attendance was composed of about one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen. Lights being at hand, having been furnished by Mr. Nageny, it made the affair quite interesting. After first entering we found ourselves enclosed in a narrow underground path for the distance of twelve feet; here the great cave came to view; the gangway was at our fifteen feet wide, with gigantic walls of rock, was a direct line of about sixty feet, in the centre of which we beheld the hanging or projecting rocks, in the shape of a mantel, underneath which were small, crystalized rocks, long and hollow, appearing like icicles on a house in winter time. Here we turned to the right, and had a full sight of the "Platform Rock," a natural platform, about three feet above the level of the floor and running together in the centre; above it was a shelf or canopy, which indeed presented a sublime sight. Here, one hundred and seventy feet under ground, and in natural formed rooms or gangways, with a splendid spring of fresh water beneath your feet, who could not realize that the hands of nature had truly been at work here? A short distance further on, we beheld the hanging lamp, and then came the subterranean chamber; situated below where the rocks seemed to be more marbleized, as they are firmer, whiter and more solidly settled. After returning, we, with the assistance of a ladder, provided by Mr. Nageny, were enabled to take a look up stairs. Here was another chamber with colossal walls of rocks, which presented a sight never to be forgotten; the distance traversed was about six hundred feet. The air within is very warm, and the floor or ground seems as if cemented, and is firm and solid. The diagram is in the shape of an H, written, and very neatly laid out. The base of the springs are like small pebbles laid aside of each other, with a border composed of a larger size. The cave is situate on the line of the Mifflin and Centre county Railroad, about three-fourths of a mile below Milroy, and is a grand and sublime sight—a relic of nature's handiwork that Mifflin county may some day be proud of. It will be open for visitors during the coming week, when all who may wish to improve themselves in the study of nature's works may have an opportunity to visit it."

SUEZ.

"Carleton" writes from Suez to the Boston *Journal*: "The opening of the railway and the overland travel between Europe and the East has already built up a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants at the upper end of the Red Sea. All around is desert, but the water of the Nile has been brought there and the great transformation has commenced. You see a great railway station, three or four hotels, offices of the Peninsula and Oriental Company, one hotel owned by them, where you can sit down to substantial beef and pudding just as if you were in a London hotel. The town is Egyptian, narrow streets, houses built from dried brick and stone from the cliffs along the Red Sea, bayous like those of Cairo, a swarthy crowd of Arabs, Negroes, Nubians, Hindoos, Italians, Spaniards Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Russians and Turks. The English have the upper hand here, but everywhere else in Egypt French influence predominates. The British Government have recently erected large hospital buildings here for invalids returning home from India, who may need nursing at this half way house.

"Taking an Arab boatman, who wears no garment but a blue cotton shirt, we cast off from the pier in front of the hotel, and with a brisk breeze blowing from the desert, go out over the waters of the Red Sea to look at the excavators on the grand canal. We can see a line of them in the north, a dozen or more, some at work, others getting ready. It is only when we reach them that we can comprehend their size. Think of a machine tall as a church steeple, with great iron wheels fifteen or twenty feet in diameter, an endless chain of buckets as big as hogsheads an iron spout reaching out at a right angle two hundred and twenty feet from the machine. All this afloat on iron barges, with a powerful engine, keeping the excavating machinery in motion, and moving the barge from right to left and left to right, eating its way, like a great monster, through the sand.

"Standing upon the bank of the canal, and witnessing the machinery, and remembering that every piece of iron, every wheel great or small, every bolt and pin and nut has been brought from France, and put up here—looking at what has already been accomplished, we can but admire the perseverance and energy of M. Lesseps, and the contractors, Messrs. Borrell & Lavalley. Considering what has been done there are good reasons for believing that if M. Lesseps can obtain money enough, the canal will be carried to completion, and that vessels, whether sailing or steaming, will pass from the Atlantic to the Indian oceans by this route. English prejudice against it is as strong to-day as it ever has been. 'It won't succeed. Let me tell you it never will be completed; said an Englishman, not an hour ago, 'and if it is it won't pay.'"

BEECHER ON THE BIRCH.

Henry Ward Beecher thinks that the punishment of children has not been studied scientifically, and that it is questionable whether children are not really whipped too much rather than too little. He, like all others who have written on the subject, finds it difficult to define exactly in what consists the science of corporeal punishment and admits that after all parents will have to judge for themselves as to the degree and mode of punishment. The following remarks are sensible, and worth remembering by every parent:

We would not be understood as reprobating corporeal punishment. Grateful for our own youthful enjoyment of such a means of grace, we advocate a due measure of it, But not upon all; some children are better without it. Whipping should not become common and vulgar. It should be reserved as a luxury, and served up in a striking manner, so as to fire the imagination, while it stirs up the flesh. Only for grave offenses, for bestial sins, for brutal conduct, for most dishonorable and mean offenses, should it be employed. It is a sin and shame to slap and pinch, rap and snap for every peccadillo. Shall a child be uncovered for breaking a plate, for tearing his clothes, for a moment's temper, for shirking some disagreeable work, for running off a skating, for playing truant on the dazzlingest afternoon of the year, when the militia are parading and the drums beating, and the whole air full of the very delirium of temptation? We shall not venture any advice on this matter. which, after all, must be settled in every house for itself. But, if we should ever venture to express ourselves, we think it would be in about this wise: Govern by rational and moral motives, and govern yourself first; use the rod rarely, but when you take it, make a jubilee of it, so that such an elect hour will stand up like a monument in the child's memory; and never use it except as a kind of exorcism to expel some animal demon.

A MAN named Tease has married a Miss Cross in St. Louis. He teased her until she agreed she would'nt be Cross any more.

MISTRESSES AND SERVANTS.

Complaints innumerable are heard in almost every household of the land about the incapacity of servant girls. They are indifferent or worthless, dishonest or dirty. Granting that these complaints be true, an examination of them will afford interesting study. A candid observer will be surprised at how much their tone or even their substance depends upon the taste of their employer. One lady of refinement will find in some unfortunate Bridget the most vexatious indolence, whilst another will be willing to give her a certificate for laudable attention to business. One lady will find her cook slovenly and dirty, another will recommend her as a model of cleanliness. One lady will cry "careless nurse;" another "careful nurse." One "worthless huzzy;" another "indispensable help." Thus the uncomplaining servant becomes a woman or brute, a paragon or hoyden, clean or dirty, neat or slovenly, honest or thievish, skillful or awkward, capable or incapable as the propensity of the mistress may happen to run. This is no fancy picture. The servants themselves are living witnesses to its truth. And what does it prove? Simply this, that there is emptiness in the general complaints of servant girls. That the defects in the households which they are expected to remedy are more the faults of the superior than of the subordidate. The woman, the lady if you please, who allows her charge to devolve upon the shoulders of domestics, deserve to find confusion creeping into the kitchen and dining room. The province of servant girls is to man the ship, but the pilot, the mistress herself, should never let go the helm. Just so soon as she does, every servant will become her superior, and they will feel it and act upon it, and will become untidy, careless or dishonest in proportion to their degree of irresponsibility.

Bridget in her proper place in the hands of Mrs. A., will be a dutiful and faithful, and valuable servant; while Bridget out of her proper place, and outside of the authority of Mrs. B., will be vinenous and spiteful, domineering and insolent, extravagant and careless, inefficient and worthless. The fault is in the governess more than in the subject.

FANNY FERN ON EDITORS.

Fanny Fern thinks it a great pity that editors, in reviewing the books written by woman, so often fall into the error of reviewing the woman instead of the book. After having her say on this subject, she talks of editors in general terms, thus:

It is a pity that an editor should not be a gentleman, for his own sake, and because no position can be more honorable than his, if he choose to make it so, nor more influential for good or evil. Think of the multitude he addresses—the thinking men and women who pass his columns under critical review. Surely, this is a career not to be lightly esteemed, not to be slurred over bunglingly. Surely, this messenger crossing the sacred threshold of home, might well step carefully, reverentially, discreetly, and discuss fairly, justly, all topics especially connected with home duties and home responsibilities. Surely, his advertising list, if he have one, should be a clean one, such as any frank-browed, hitherto innocent young boy, might read. Surely, the maiden, whose horizon is not bounded by a strip of ribbon or silk, or even the marriage altar, should have the great questions of the day, relating to the future of her sex, not brushed aside with a contemptuous sniff, or treated with flippant ridicule, because this is the shortest and easiest way of disposing of that which requires thought and fair deliberation. It seems so strange to me, who hold in such exalted estimation an editor's calling, that one should ever be found willing to belittle it; it is also a great comfort to know that there are those who hold this their position, for honor and interest second to none, and in this light conscientiously conduct their paper, so far as their strength and means allow. This would be a very stupid world, I grant, if individuality were not allowed in the editorial chair as well as elsewhere; but leaving a wide margin for this, is there not still room in many newspapers for more justice, manliness, courtesy, and above all, respectful mention of woman even though the exigencies of her life may compel her to address the public?

MODERN SCIENCE.

One of the most notable things about the development of modern science is the manner in which discoveries or inventions in one branch of inquiry are of immediate and signal service in elucidating other and apparently unconnected matters. Of such inventions the *spectroscope* is one likely to be of incalculable advantage, as by means of its refracting prisms it is enabled to separate and exhibit the spectra or rays of light which different substances reflect, each in its own characteristic system of bands and lines of color. By this means several new metals have been discovered, the atmospheres of the sun and other heavenly bodies analyzed, and discoveries are opening up to its powers on every hand. It has been put to practical use in analyzing the flame of a furnace during the process of making Bessemer steel, so that the exact moment when the process is complete is instantly shown by the change in the spectrum—a most delicate point of metallurgy not otherwise determinable. The latest use to which it has been put will give it a fame in the annals of medicine and of law, as it furnishes a means of analyzing and recognizing human blood, whether in abnormal secretions of disease or in dried stains upon other material. The hæmatine, or coloring matter of the blood, shows a spectrum entirely different from other substances with all its general appearance and color; so that where even the microscope fails, the spectroscope will instantly detect so small a matter as the one-thousandth of a grain of dried human blood, Thus all sciences gain from each one's progress.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.—The London *Spectator* has the sollowing tribute to Geo. Peabody, the great London banker: "No country contains so many millionaires as this. No country gives them so much in the shape of security, of social difference, and of opportunities of exertion; and no country receives so little from them. There are at this time a hundred enterprises of national importance which could be set going by single gifts quite within the power of scores, not to say hundreds of rich men, and no one expects that any of them would obtain any such gifts. In America they are common enough. Gifts of princely amounts, amounts which would yield fortunes in mere interest, have been repeatedly made to American cities, to colleges, to libraries, and this during the lifetime of the donors; but we can scarcely recall an instance of the kind in Great Britain. Mr. Peabody was an American, and we can recall no other single gift of a quarter of a million. Nobody has ever given a million, or a half a million, to anything, and there are many who could. An English millionaire would think a proposal to give away a year's income in a single check the suggestion of insanity. Men with much money keep it.

CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—Physicians in Hartford, Connecicut have adopted with marked success a new method of treatment for curing children afflicted with whooping cough. The juvenile patients are taken on a tour of inspection to the city gas works, and while intently engaged in witnessing the various processes employed in manufacturing their evening's artificial-illumination supply, they breathe the not very pleasant air of the gas house. In some way, not very clearly understood, the inhaling of this air is found to cure or greatly alleviate the complaint. This ingenious method of benefitting the youthful mind and body simultaneously has become immensely popular in the place, the people at the gas works asserting that during the last twelve months no less than three hundred cases have been experimented upon, the results, generally, being of a most favorable character.—*Scientific American*.

SUNDAY REST A NECESSITY.

Nature re-affirms the Divine law that one day in seven should be set apart for rest and worship. Both the brute and human world need it for their well-being. Dr. Farre, a distinguished physician, says:

Although the night equalizes the circulation well, yet it does not sufficiently restore its balance for the attainment of a *long* life. Hence one day in seven, by the bounty of Providence, is thrown in as a day of compensation, to perfect by its repose the animal system. You may easily determine this question by trying it on the beasts of burden. Take that fine animal, the horse, and work him to the full extent of his powers every day but one in seven, and you will soon perceive by the superior vigor with which he performs his functions on the other six days, that this rest is necessary to his well-being. Man, possessing a superior nature, is borne along by the very vigor of his mind, so that the injury of *continued* diurnal exertion and excitement in his animal system is not so immediately apparent as it is in the brute; but in the long run it breaks down more suddenly; it abridges the length of his life and that vigor of his old age which (as to mere animal power) ought to be the object of his preservation. This is simply as a physician, and without reference at all to the theological question.

THE TWO MERCHANTS.—We clip the following, which daily finds an illustration in every city, from an exchange, and commend the lesson it teaches, to the consideration of merchants located in this vicinity:

When trade grew slack, and notes fell due, the merchant's face grew long and blue; his dreams were troubled through the night, with sheriff's bailiff's all in

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Bedford County will meet in their several election districts on SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican County Convention, to be held in the Court House at Bedford on

TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1868.

Two delegates will be elected from each election district.

This Convention will offer names for the following offices: Member of Congress, Additional Law Judge and Member of the Legislature, and nominate a county ticket to be supported by the Republican party of the County, at the coming election. A County Committee will also be formed for the coming year, besides other important business that may come before the Convention.

J. H. LONGENECKER, Ch. Rep. Co. Com.

D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

$500,000.

The last Legislature deserves the thanks of the whole people of Pennsylvania for the generous appropriations of $500,000 to Common Schools, for the current year. It indicates an advance in the right direction. An increase of $145,000 over last year is a great advance and will tell upon the efficiency of our schools in the present school year. While we are inclined to hail this as a step in the right direction, we still hold that the whole school law and the manner of distributing appropriations needs revision. We cannot derive the advantage we should from our free schools, until a fair distribution is made of the burthens of taxation; and this can only be done in a manner similar to the one we proposed more than two years ago, by which the taxes shall be borne equally by the whole population of the state in proportion to the value of property, and the funds distributed in some such proportion as to bear less heavily upon the poorer districts. Meanwhile we rejoice in any evidences of an improved public opinion on this subject. We accept the present largely increased appropriation as an evidence of the prevalence of more liberal views on the part of our legislators. At the same time we believe it is largely due to the efforts of our most excellent and energetic Superintendent, Professor J. P. Wickersham, who, we know, has long desired largely increased appropriations and has persistently endeavored to obtain them ever since he took charge of the School Department. *We congratulate* him upon the degree of success that has already rewarded his efforts and sincerely hope that he will soon be able to obtain double the amount of appropriations, when, with a fair distribution, we may hope to bring our free schools throughout the state up to a reasonably near approximation to what they were originally designed to be.

CONGRESS.

We are sorry to see a disposition evinced by Congress to adjourn leaving a large amount of important business unfinished. Among others there is a disposition shown to hold over the bill for the revision of our internal Revenue Taxes. This is a matter of the highest importance to the whole country, and Congress should not think of adjourning until it has carefully considered and passed a revised bill. The industry as well as the revenue of the country is suffering from the want of a thorough revision of our tax laws, and if our Congressmen go home without having made an effort to relieve them, they will be held to a rigid accountability for their neglect. The Civil Service Bill of Mr. Jenckes should also receive the careful attention of every Congressman who desires our civil service to be rescued from the corruption that now pervades every branch of it. In no other way will we be able to secure anything like either efficiency or honesty in our civil service in the hands of any party. We hope to see Congress attend faithfully to the more important matters demanding their attention before they think of adjourning. Let them remember that they are sent to Congress to do the people's work, and not merely to consult their own ease and comfort and draw fat salaries.

THE first number of "*Father Abraham*," a Grant and Colfax campaign paper, edited and printed by Capt. E. H. Rough and Hon. Thomas B. Cochran, at Lancaster, Pa., has been received at this office. It will be a live campaign paper. Both the gentlemen named as editors are well known newspaper men.

THE Committee on Applause, (whom we would be pleased to name, had we the least idea in the world that they will appear, properly named, in the published proceedings of the meeting,) at the Democratic meeting, on Saturday evening last, did not succeed in eliciting a decent quantity of that spontaneous article.

MR. SHANNON, at the meeting on Saturday evening, pronounced the National Banking system one of the greatest iniquities ever perpetrated upon the people. The reasons for this opinion were fully as clear as any of Jack Bunsby's best efforts.

WE would suggest to the Applause Committee of the Democratic party, that they lay in a supply of "patent thunder." Mr. Kerr could take charge of it, while Messrs. Saupp and Fisher could discharge it on proper occasions in homœopathic doses.

EX-PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN died [illegible] near Lancaster, on Monday [illegible] this age.

A FEW persons who were soldiers during the late "onpleasantness," refused to participate with their patriotic fellow soldiers in strewing flowers over the graves of fallen comrades lest their might be some politics in it. Shame!

THE election for Delegates to the Republican Convention to be held on the 9th inst. will take place to-morrow. Do not fail to attend. Everything depends upon good delegates.

WAS the Hancock demonstration necessary to head off Andy Johnson or Chief Justice Chase? Who suggested it? Certainly not the counsel for Mrs. Surratt!

THE ladies, who attended the Hancock demonstration, on Saturday evening last, were not in sympathy with Mrs. Surratt.

THE TACTICS OF POLITICIANS.

To those who like to study human nature the tactics of politicians afford a curious and interesting topic. The only aim that those men have is to get their own party into power. Their party and its leaders adopt certain principles of government and advocate the adoption of a certain line of policy. These are always considered essential to the welfare of the public. If they can only prevail, peace and harmony will be restored and general prosperity will be revived. Hence the politician, of all men, appears to be the most unselfish. He labors not for his own individual advantage, but for the good of the whole community. This unselfishness, this devotion to the good of others, has the peculiarity of awakening warm and generous feelings in the heart, and of giving unwonted fervor and energy to his efforts. His tongue and pen warm with eloquence and his body becomes capable of enduring extraordinary exertions. But this enthusiasm has this disadvantage; it blinds those whom it seizes and carries them headlong into the wildest acts. This phenomenon occurs not only in politics, but in every other pursuit and profession that is capable of deeply engaging the sympathies and desires of men. By dwelling long upon the object to be attained the imagination magnifies its importance and surrounds it with colors of its own. The enthusiast is like one who has long gazed upon the brightness of the sun, the clearness of his vision is impaired and he cannot see other objects in their natural relations.

Everything is distorted and disfigured. Hence there is a derangement of the natural order of the moral principles. Those that will aid in the advancement of the favored object are raised to a factitious importance, and those that will hinder it are stripped of their natural dignity. It is thus that men are led to think that the end will justify the means. They are laboring under a delusion. Their ideas upon questions of morality are turned upside down.

It is for this reason that the assertions and denunciations of politicians need careful watching on the part of those who would keep themselves impartial. For instance, there was a time when General Grant was landed by the Democrats everywhere. His integrity, impartiality and magnanimity were the themes of universal encomiums. Every movement and every word were carefully noted and proclaimed to the public. His sayings were landed as embodiments of practical wisdom; his acts were praised as evidences of high statesmanship. But General Grant has become the candidate of the Republican party, and it will not do for him to be too popular, for he might possibly be carried into the Presidential chair by an overwhelming majority. Hence the readiness to forget that his magnanimity gave generous terms to the conquered, and his moral courage enforced the terms at a time when the people had become angry with the traitors on account of one dastardly blow. Hence, the idle rumors paraded in the most prominent part of the paper, that would have been scoffed at a few months ago and rejected by every sensible man without hesitation. Hence the inuendoes that convey what there is no courage to express. Hence the comments upon his fondness for horses, to make people forget his battles. Hence the remarks upon his reticence, to make men unmindful of his acts, as though Americans could forget that Washington never made a speech ten minutes long. All these little artifices are resorted to in order to disparage the man and lower him in the estimation of the public.

Another favorite mode of trying to damage the reputation of the party in power is to raise a clamor against the so-called corruption of officials. Daily and weekly diatribes are published, red-hot with holy zeal, against the dishonesty of some man who happens to belong to the dominant party. But the people are not told that the officials now are the appointees of the immaculate President, and are kept in power by him; that counterfeiters, swindlers, and those who have been convicted of embezzling the funds of the National banks, or of defrauding the revenue, are pardoned by the hundred by the man who delights to use both the veto and the pardon; that the whole whiskey influence, from one end of the country to the other, was opposed to impeachment, and ready to raise money to defeat it. How close is the connection between the rascals and the Executive is shown by the intimacy between W. W. Worden, Edmund Cooper and the notorious Charles W. Woolley, and by the fact that this same Charles W. Woolley had influence enough to receive the appointment of an Internal Revenue Assessor for the district of Cincinnati. In connection with this it should be remembered that Charles W. Woolley is one of the attorney's of the whiskey ring.

But the weakest of all things is this attempt to turn this Charles W. Woolley into a martyr, the man who has been proven to be connected with a clique to secure the acquittal of the President by bribery, and to have received twenty-five thousand dollars for this purpose. Such a notoriously corrupt man, caught in such a disgraceful act, is not the proper stuff to make a martyr of. There is none of that high moral character and firm adherence to principle that calls forth the admiration of mankind. Yet because this man has been imprisoned for refusing to testify as to what he did with the twenty-five thousand dollars he received for corrupting, a great cry has been raised that the liberties of the people have been infringed. We admit that it would be well to add some Democrats to the committee that is pursuing this investigation. There would be an appearance of less partisanship and more impartiality, and the public would have more confidence in the result. As a mere matter of policy the change would be desirable, and if the Democrats had confined their efforts to this they would have done well, but in trying to make the imprisonment an act tyranny, they have overshot the mark. Every parliamentary body has the power to summon witnesses and to compel them to testify. But because a stubborn witness refuses to disclose facts within his knowledge that may be important to the public, and is imprisoned, the act is "universally regarded as the most alarming evidence of the strides of the Radical party towards despotism. A quiet citizen of Ohio has occasion to use $20,000. A summons is issued for him to appear before a committee of Congress and disclose his private transactions. He claims the protection of the Constitution, but his claim is ignored and he is thrown into prison. *Yes, imprisoned within the walls of the nation's Capitol, from the dome of which the Goddess of Liberty looks down in mockery.* If this is to be the admitted practice and power of a committee of congress, citizens of the several States should think twice before venturing to visit the seat of Government." Such is the direful picture painted by the Democratic press. This "quiet citizen" happens to be a notorious character. This $20,000 of private money happens to be money collected and placed in his hands for bribery. His private transactions happen to be corrupt dealings with public men to pollute the fountains of justice. This imprisonment happens to be by the authority of a body that has as much right to commit as any court, and the commitment happens to be based on facts laid before the public. Everything is done in open day. It is on such a scene that the poor "Goddess of Liberty looks down." Such eloquence is cheap, very cheap, almost trashy. The contrast between the facts and the imaginary scene is so great that the whole affair is ridiculous. Poor Charles W. Woolley does not look well in the robes of martyrdom.—*Baltimore American.*

COPPERHEAD OPINIONS OF GEN. GRANT BEFORE HIS NOMINATION.

Some months ago the copperheads were rather hopeful that Gen. Grant might be prevailed upon to become their candidate for the Presidency instead of the Republican. Their opinions of the man at that time may fairly be taken as honest ones, therefore we propose to lay some of them before our readers and from time to time compare them with such opinions as they have already expressed since his nomination and may hereafter express. The Pittsburg *Post* one of the most reliable Democratic papers in the State, within a few months past has spoken as follows:

Suppose that, contrary to the wish of some of the leading Radical Black Republicans, who want the office themselves, Gen. Grant should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, which course ought the Democratic party to pursue? *Ought we to nominate a man in opposition to General Grant? Ought we to charge him with being an enemy to his country, or in favor of unjust measures, merely because he may have received said nomination?*

* * * * * * *

We are inclined to believe that more depends upon General Grant now than upon any other individual in the United States. *We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far-sighted politicians who have been ruling the nation* without bringing peace or economy to our legislation. He is known to all the people as a straight forward man, and, so far as can be judged, *a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of the Union.*

* * * * * * *

What better thing can we do in case of General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to VOTE FOR HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY? *Our aim should be to strengthen his hands;* to render him as much as possible independent of party, and to ELECT HIM AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE. *If unanimously, so much the better.*

WE SOLMNLY BELIEVE THAT IF THE PEOPLE GENERALLY OF THE UNITED STATES CAN COME TOGETHER WITH REAL UNANIMITY ON GENERAL GRANT, IN REGARD TO THE PRESIDENCY, IT WILL BE THE HAPPIEST THING FOR OUR COUNTRY THAT COULD POSSIBLY OCCUR. The future good effects of this course are almost incalculable. We earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully.

The New York *World*, the leading and most respectable copperhead paper in the country, spoke as follows of Gen. Grant in 1865.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

From The World, April 11, 1865.

Gen. Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid work. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character, they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of his two horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant-General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism; the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues. Not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent elocution; but that such superficial accomplishments are no measure of worth or ability.

Gen. Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year. It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well-earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there had never been a time, since Grant was made Lieutenant-General, when anybody but Sherman, on our side, could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their strong admiration of his great achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater general of the two. That judgment, we take it is now reversed by the court of final appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant.

Grant stands preeminent among all the generals who have led our armies in the late war, in that he has exhibited the utmost strength of will of which the highest type of manhood is capable. The defenses of Vicksburg and the defenses of Richmond were both deemed impregnable, and were defended with a proportionable confidence and obstinacy; but they both yielded, at last, to Grant's matchless persistence and unequaled strategy. And, in both cases, he not only took the long contested position, but compelled the surrender of the whole force defending them. Nothing could be more clean and complete, even in imagination, than Gen. Grant's masterly execution. He did not merely, in each case, acquire a position which was the key of a wide theater of operations; he did not merely beat or disable the opposing force; he left no fragment of it in existence except as prisoners of war subject to his disposal.

If any body is so obtuse or so wrong-headed as to see nothing great in Gen. Grant, beyond his marvelous tenancity of will, let that doubter explain, if he can, how it has happened that, since Grant rose to high command, this quality has always been exerted in conspicious energy precisely at the point on which everything in his whole sphere of operations hinged. There has been no display of great qualities on small occasions; no expenditure of herculean effort to accomplish objects not of the first magnitude. It is only a very clear-sighted and a very comprehensive mind that could always thus have laid the whole emphasis of an indomitable soul so precisely on the emphatic place. How, if he be not a general of the first order of intellect, as well as of the most heroic determination, does it happen that in assigning great and brilliant parts to his subordinate commanders, he has never, when the results of his strategy were fully unfolded, appeared in the picture except as the central figure? However it may seem during the progress of one of his great combined campaigns, it always turns out at last, when it reaches that completeness and finish in which he contrives to have his campaigns end, that we see *him* standing in the foreground, and that the grouping is always such that the glory of the other generals, instead of eclipsing his own, gives it additional luster. It is this sureness of judgement which sees precisely where lies the turning point; which sees precisely what are the objects that justify the utmost stretch of persistence; it is this ability to take in the whole field of view in just perspective and due subordination of parts, that is the mark of a superior mind. Gen. Grant has taken out of the hands of all critics the question whether it belongs to him. He has won his greatest triumph over the most skillful and accomplished General on the other side; over a General who foiled him long enough to prove his great mastery of the art of war; and the completeness of whose defeat is a testimony to Grant's genius such as victory over any other General of that Confederacy, or even an earlier victory over Lee himself, could not have given. Apply to Gen. Grant what test you will, measure him by the magnitude of the obstacles he has surmounted, by the value of the positions he has gained, by the fame of the antagonist over whom he has triumphed, by the achievements of his most illustrious co-workers, by the sureness with which he directs his indomitable energy to the vital point which is the key of a vast field of operations, or by that supreme test of consummate ability, the absolute completeness of his results, and he vindicates his claim to stand next after Napoleon and Wellington, among the great soldiers of this century, if not on a level with the latter.

On the 21st of May 1868, the very day Gen. Grant was nominated the same paper begins to disparage his merits in the face of its past opinions as expressed in the above article and attacks him in the following style.

From The World, May 21, 1868.

* * * It was possible for Grant, after his failure "to fight it out on one line" in his advance of 1864 upon Richmond, to lavish the lives of thousands of American soldiers and to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars of the nation's treasure upon a new campaign, and so finally wear and worry down the strength of the rebellion which had already been mortally wounded by Meade at Gettysburg.

Such is copperhead patriotism! Such, copperhead consistency! But the successful General, the gallant soldier, the true patriot cannot be hurt by such mendacity. The honest expression of their sentiments before being tainted with partisan hatred, bitterness and falsehood, will be taken by the people as the true measure of merit, while the partisan abuse that follows will be justly ignored as the ravings of disappointed, unscrupulous and despairing party leaders trying, but in vain, to tarnish the brightness of the fame of the man whom they were unable to control and use because of his sterling integrity and devoted patriotism.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Nominations Officially Announced.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The committee appointed by the National Union Republican Convention, under instructions from that body to present to Gen. Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax a record of its proceedings and to inform them of their nomination, performed that duty this evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at the residence of General Grant. About two hundred persons were present, including delegates to the Convention, several members of Congress, Gen. Grant's Staff and the ladies of the families of Gen. Grant and Speaker Colfax respectively. These two gentlemen stood side by side and the spectators formed in a semi-circle in front of them, thus affording a full view of the proceedings.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL HAWLEY.

General J. R. Hawley, the President of the Convention, delivered the following address:

General—The National Union Republican party, assembled in National Convention on the 20th of this month, appointed us, the officers of the Convention, to wait upon you. In obedience to its instruction, we give to you a copy of the record of its proceedings. You will perceive that it was governed by the most patriotic motives—harmonious, enthusiastic and determined. We mean, in your own words, to "save in peace what we won in war." We mean to make it a solemn and practical reality in the United States that "all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We intend that there shall never be cause or opportunity for a civil war in this nation, originated either by those who would enslave their fellow-men or those who must fight to regain their freedom. We believe that there can be no permanent peace save in justice and equal rights—the equality of all men before the law. We hope to see our Government reaching to the remotest corner and to the humblest person, securing to them by impartial and irresistible power his personal safety, the right to the avails of his labor, and the right and the opportunity for physical, mental and moral advancement. The best guarantee for the continuance of such a Government is to give to all classes impartially a share in its management. We hear much of forgiveness and fraternity. We, too, do most earnestly desire a speedy return of the policy and measures of peaceful time. None long more for a fully restored Union than those who sustained their Government during the late dreadful war. But the dead men have left a trust in our hands. We long for peace and good-will; but we have no friends who oppress their fellow-men. We do not idly and hopelessly ask for indemnity for the past; we seek only security for the future. You will see that the Convention declares that integrity, simplicity and economy in governmental affairs are the duty of good citizens and honorable men. It makes the strictest fulfilment of national obligations a point of honor never to be waived. What the civilized world recognizes as full and final payment is the only payment that the Union Republican party will ever consent to tender. The equal rights of adopted citizens are clearly asserted, and all people who love our Government are hospitably invited to come and enjoy its benefits and contribute to its strength. The Convention spoke in nothing more warmly than in proffering a hearty welcome to all those who lately in arms against us are now frankly and honestly co-operating in restoring peace and establishing a truly free Government.

During the last three years countless indications of the people's choice for the next Presidency have been converging upon yourself. Having made its statement of principles and purposes, the Convention deliberately and formally, State by State, and Territory by Territory, recorded the will of its constituents and unanimously nominated you for President of the United States, following the work by tumultuous and long continued manifestations of joy, pride and confidence. We know that you will be faithful to the Constitution and the laws, and to the ideas, sympathies and principles that you are called to represent. We know that you will not seek to enforce upon the unwilling representatives of the people any policy of your own devising, for you have said that "the will of the people is the law of the land." The records of the war, and of your subsequent fidelity, afford the evidence that the nation can safely and wisely place you in the chair of Washington and Lincoln. In behalf of the Convention, we tender you its nomination for President, and solicit its acceptance. We can give you no higher proof of our gratitude for your past, or our confidence in your future. We propose to elect you.

RESPONSE OF GEN. GRANT.

After the applause with which the above speech was received ceased, Gen. Grant replied as follows:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the National Union Convention—I will endeavor in a very short time, to write you a letter accepting the trust you have imposed upon me. [Applause.] Expressing my gratitude for the confidence you have placed in me, I will now say but little orally, and that is to thank you for the unanimity with which you have selected me as a candidate for the Presidential office. I can say, in addition, I looked on during the progress of the proceedings at Chicago with a great deal of interest, and am gratified with the harmony and unanimity which seem to have governed the deliberations of the Convention. If chosen to fill the high office for which you have selected me, I will give to its duties the same energy, the same spirit and the same will that I have given to the performance of all duties which have devolved upon me heretofore. Whether I shall be able to perform these duties to your entire satisfaction, time will determine. You have truly said, in the course of your address, that I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people.

As the General concluded his speech, there was long-continued applause.

ADDRESS TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

General Hawley then addressed Speaker Colfax, saying:

You have heard our declaration of principles at Chicago, and therefore I need not repeat. You are aware that numerous candidates for the Vice Presidency were presented. They were all loved and respected and your selection was brought about by the good will and friendship entertained for yourself. You are known to the American people by fourteen years of public service. We know you came from the people and without false pretences. You are faithful to principles. The Convention tenders you the nomination of Vice President, and ask your acceptance. [Applause.]

To this Mr. Colfax replied:

REMARKS OF MR. COLFAX.

Mr. President Hawley and Gentlemen—History has already proclaimed that the victories of the party you represent during the recent war always gave increased hope and confidence to the nation, while its reverses and defeats ever increased the national peril. It is no light tribute, therefore, to the millions of Republicans in the forty-two States and Territories represented in the Chicago Convention that our organization has been so inseparably interwoven with the best interests of the Republic that the triumphs and reverses of the one have been the triumphs and reverses of the other. since the General of our Armies, with his heroic followers, crushed the rebellion, the key note of its policy, that loyalty should govern what loyalty preserved, has been worthy of its honored record in the war, cordially agreeing with the platform adopted by its National Convention and the resolutions attached, I accept the nomination with which I have been honored, and will hereafter communicate that acceptance to you in the more formal manner that usage requires.

There were long continued demonstrations of applause. The gentlemen present generally advanced and shook General Grant and Speaker Colfax by the hand, and congratulated them on the choice of the Convention. The party then withdrew to an adjoining room, where a collation had been provided for them.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

To the Voters of Pennsylvania:

The National Convention of the Republican party, with a unanimity and enthusiasm unprecedented, has nominated candidates for President and Vice President and announced the principles upon which they appeal to the people for support. As to the individuals selected no word of commendation is necessary. Their deeds form a part of the history of the country.

No matter who the candidates in opposition may be, they must represent an organization that was unfaithful to the country in the hour of its direst peril and false to liberty and the rights of man.

For four years the Republic shook with the tread of armed men in a struggle to determine whether the will of the majority constitutionally expressed should be the law of the land till changed in the mode prescribed by the organic law. In the struggle three thousand millions of treasure were wasted—three hundred thousand heroic martyrs found in our ransomed soil their graves, and sorrow sits to day at almost every fireside, mourning the unreturning brave.

This waste of treasure and legacy of woe was caused by the minority, in a fair election, refusing to submit to the will of the majority constitutionally expressed. Suspended on the issue hung the life of the Republic and the hopes of mankind.

The only political organization to give aid, sympathy, and encouragement to that minority in its attempt to dismember the Republic and thus destroy our liberties, was the party calling itself Democratic. At its last National Convention, while a half million of men were in arms for the overthrow of the Government, it declared the war for the Union a failure, and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities.

"We were asked to spike our guns when the foe was at bay.
And the rags of his black banner were dropping away;
To tear down the proud name our nation had won,
And strike her brave bird from his home in the sun."

Had the policy of the Democratic party been successful, the genius of impartial history would have written on the tombstone of the present generation an epitaph of indelible infamy and endless disgrace—that it preferred the Republic should die rather than endure the sacrifices necessary for it to live.

The men and the party that saved the Government in war can preserve and protect it in peace. The great captain of the age will lead the loyal hosts of the Republic to victory in November next, as he lead its armies at Donnelson, Vicksburg, and Appomattox Court House.

Republicans of the Keystone State, efficient organization secures certain victory. Your party in its infancy saved the Territories of the Union from the blight and curse of human bondage, and consecrated them forever in free homes for free men. In its early manhood it has grappled and crushed the most gigantic conspiracy ever formed for the destruction of liberty and free government. Treachery of public servants or apostacy of trusted leaders cannot stay its onward march.

With truth and justice for weapons, and the hearts of the people for a bulwark, if true to yourselves, a certain end glorious victory awaits you.

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Chairman Rep. State Cen. Com.

Election in Oregon.

The people of Oregon will on Monday next vote for a member of Congress, half of the State Senate, the entire House of Representatives, Judges for two of the five judicial districts and prosecuting attorneys and county officers for all parts of the State. Governor Woods, elected in 1866, will serve until 1870, as four years is the length of the gubernatorial term in Oregon. At the last election for Governor, George Woods had 327 majority over his Democratic opponent, and Rufus Mallory, the present Republican Congressman, had 553 majority in 1866. In 1864 Lincoln had 1,431 majority over McClellan, although in 1860, out of a total vote of 13,908, Lincoln had but 5,270 votes. The issues raised by the war brought Oregon fairly and squarely upon Union and Republican ground, and we hope the election of next week will show that she means to stay there. Although Oregon is a small State, so far as the number of voters is concerned, the election will be an important one, inasmuch as it will be the first State election to occur after the presentation of the Republican platform and Presidential candidates to the country by the Chicago Convention. The rival candidates for Congress are David Logan, Republican, and Joseph S. Smith, Democrat. The Legislature as it now stands has a Republican majority of one in the House and six in the Senate, and the Legisture, to be made up of half of the present Senators, with an entirely new House and half of the Senate, will have to choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator Williams. The election, therefore will directly determine the character of Oregon's voice and vote in the lower House of the National Councils, and also decide whether a Republican or Democrat is to succeed Senator Williams in 1871, and its result thus becomes a matter of national as well as local interst.

Possibility of Victor Emmanuel's Abdication.

The Florence correspondence of the New York *Times*, says: It would not surprise anybody if, after due deliberation and taking the best counsel, the King of Italy should give up his seat to his legitimate successor. The probabitity that such a step would be taken has been several times spoken of, which shows that the measure has already received consideration as an act of State policy. The King's plethoric habit does not promise a long life and several members of his family, very near to him, have died in middle age. His foudness for robust exercises is an advantage, as rushing on horse-back across fields and plunging through thickets, must put a check on tendencies to apoplexy. The King's indulgencies at table are not so great as is supposed; on the contrary. I am assured that he is rather abstemious than otherwise: more, perhaps, a matter of hygiene than choice. There has been more scolding than usual lately about the King's other excesses, and even some hints about reform have been dropped in Parliament. In a society where there is a good deal of laxness, I do not believe there is much distress felt on this account; but the enemies of the Sovereign are furnished with a weapon.

One of the King's daughters was married on the 14th of this month, at Turin, to a marquis of an ancient family of Genoa, to another member of which a gentle and beautiful American lady was not long ago joined. Victor Emmanuel was at his child's nuptials, with several high officers of State, although not a word has been said about it in the newspapers. The honor might be widely extended, for the family is large, but will not for this is the offspring of favored affection. The King has never been accused of want of love for his children, recognized as such or not recognized as such, by canon or civil law.

The Chicago *Times* says that the plain fact is that it is the States which have instructed for Mr. Pendleton that will determine the contest, and it is solely because the Democracy of these States feel that Mr. Pendleton is stronger in them than anybody else; that his nomination offers the best chance of carrying them, and the only chance of carrying some of them, that they have instructed for him. And the *Times* adds: "The Democracy of the West are seeking only for success. They realize that the burden of the fight will be upon them, and they assume to know, better than can be known elsewhere, with whom as the candidate they can carry the most electoral votes."

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Xpress	Mail.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Xpress	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE6.05	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR8.23	AR4.25
6.23	8.03	McConnellstown	8.03	4.31
6.30	8.10	Pleasant Grove,	7.55	4.24
6.44	8.24	Marklesburg,	7.40	4.10
6.58	8.38	Coffee Run,	7.26	3.56
7.05	8.45	Rough & Ready	7.19	3.49
7.16	8.55	Cove,	7.08	3.38
7.20	8.59	Fisher's Summit	7.04	3.34
AR7.30	AR 9.13	Saxton,	LE6.50	LE3.20
LE7.45	LE 9.18			
8.00	9.36	Riddlesburg,	6.34	3.03
8.06	9.43	Hopewell,	6.27	2.56
8.21	9.57	Piper's Run,	6.13	2.42
8.38	10.14	Tatesville,	5.56	2.25
8.49	10.25	Bloody Run,	5.44	2.14
AR8.53	AR 10.30	Mount Dallas.	5.40	LE 2.10

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.25	Saxton,	AR 6.45	AR3.15
8.05	9.40	Coalmont,	6.30	3.00
8.10	9.45	Crawford,	6.25	2.55
AR8.20	AR 9.55	Dudley,	LE 6.15	LE 2.45
		Broad Top City.		

May15:6s JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

IMPORTANT TO LAWYERS AND BUSINESS MEN.

THE WEEKLY BANKRUPT REGISTER.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

The *Register* publishes no reports of Bankrupts, Adjudications, Meetings, Discharges, Solicitors, &c., except those taken by its special Reporters from the Dockets and Records of the District Courts in Bankruptcy, and these give, EVERY MONDAY, THE LATEST RELIABLE INFORMATION of persons and matters in bankruptcy in all parts of the Union.

The chief value of the Register to the *Legal* profession, is the *weekly* publication of correct Law and Practice Reports of important cases in the several District Courts; especial and particular attention being given to the Decisions of Judge Blatchford, in this, the principal District of the country.

Inspect it at your *Register's* office, or at the *District Clerk's* office, and judge for yourselves.

Subscriptions may be forwarded direct, or be made through the Registers in Bankruptcy, or U. S. District Clerks.

TERMS.

Subscription per annum (in advance) $5 00
Six months subscription 2 50
Back numbers from the commencement furnished in all cases, until further notice. No subscription for less than a Volume of six months.
Sample Copies sent free on Application.

GEORGE T. DELLER, Publisher,
may15:4t 95 Liberty Street, N. Y.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
LARGEST MANUFACTURES OF
VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Blinds Repaired. Store Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, Plain Shades of all kinds. Curtain Cornices Picture Tassels, Cord Bell Pulls &c.
apr24; 2mos.

JUST RECEIVED!

A large assortment of D. R. KING & CO'S. Ladies' Misses, and Children's

GAITERS, BOOTS and SHOES,

made to order. Ladies call and see them. They speak for themselves.
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

ESTATE OF JEREMIAH AKERS, deceased. The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the estate of Jeremiah Akers, late of Monroe tp., Bedford county, dec'd, to the undersigned residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make the same known to him without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment. ABIA AKERS,
may29 Administrator.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED, for HOWLAND'S LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT, AS A SOLDIER AND A STATESMAN. The work comprises an accurate history of his Military and Civil Career. Agents will find this the book to sell at the present time. The *largest commission given.* We employ no General Agents, and offer *extra* inducements to canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing *directly* with the *publishers.* For descriptive circulars and terms address,
J. B. BURR & CO., Publishers,
ma29:3m Hartford, Conn.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Jane Kean, late of the borough of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
A. B. CRAMER,
May 8, 1868. Bedford, Pa.

BACON!

Choice Sugar Cured Bacon.

SHOULDERS, HAMS and DRIED BEEF,

in store and for sale by
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000
F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.
F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.
December 20th, 1867. m6

WANTED—An Agent in this County for the *NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.* This is the oldest Mutual Organization in the country. Handsome compensation given. Address
STROUD & MARSTON, General Agents,
April3:6t No. 32 North Fifth St., Phila

Miscellaneous.

IMPROVED
THRASHING MACHINE!

DANIEL GEISER. J. F. OLLER.
B. E. PRICE. JOSIAH FAHENEY.

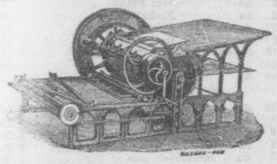
Farmers will please look at the great advantage in Thrashing Grain with
GEISERS' PATENT SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR, CLEANER AND BAGGER.
With the latest Improved Tripple-Geared Horse Power, driven either by Gear or Belt.

No. 1 is a eight-horse power, with cast iron thresher frame and wrought iron and wood cylinder, sixteen inches in diameter and thirty-three inches long. Trunk has ten inch rake crank and seven rakes is thirty-five inches wide, and delivers the straw on the second rake, these carry the straw out on their tops, and deliver it on the stack or, which will deliver about thirty five feet beyond the feeder, on a stack fifteen to eighteen feet high, and can be easily managed to carry the chaff with the straw, or deliver it in a separate place. The trunk and fan sides being closed, to confine the straw and chaff, remedies all difficulties in cleaning grain against windy weather. It bags the grain by reasonable management, sufficiently clean for market, and its capacity, under ordinary circumstances, is from twenty to forty bushels per hour, using eight horses and the same number of hands; but to force the work under favorable circumstance, it will thresh from forty to fifty bushels per hour, and with more ease and agreeableness to hands than any other machine now in common use.

The No. 2 is particularly adapted to the farmer's use; in intending to apply to any common lever or railway power; weighs 1,300 pounds; has an iron threshers frame, and cylinder, 12½ inches in diameter and 28 inches long; delivers the clean grain in bags, or if desired, in a half bushel. It delivers the straw fifteen feet from the feeder, or if desired, can deliver the straw and chaff together; will thresh and clean, in good grain, ready for market, from 100 to 175 bushels of wheat, or from 300 to 500 bushels of oats per day, using four or six horses, and the same number of hands; but to force the work, under most favorable circumstances, good grain, &c., will thresh and clean considerable more. The Machine will thresh and clean all kinds of grain generally threshed with the common machine, and requires no more horse power, but in many cases does not run so hard. It will apply very well to a two-horse railway power.

Now here is what the Farmer and thresherman wants, a Separator to go from farm so

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1868.

Local Affairs.

The Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Latheran church, of this place, on Sunday next, services beginning at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Services preparatory will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NEW GOODS.—J. M. Shoemaker has just returned from the East with a new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., that cannot be surpassed in Bedford either in quality or price. He has endeavored to select his goods with a view to meeting the demand and accommodating the public in price. Give him a call.

THE communication of S. M. F. has been received. It is not exactly suited to our columns. We were much pleased on reading it. We would suggest to the author that he cannot speed his time to better advantage than he has suggested. It takes years of toil to give us perfect control of our thoughts and the control of language to express them. We hope he may improve his leisure evenings.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The papers in the April number are, 1, The Positive Philosophy of M. Auguste Compte; 2, Western China; 3, The Monks of the West; 4, Technical and Scientific Education; 5, Bunsen's Memoirs; 6, The Irish Abroad; 7, Malleson's French in India; 8, The D'Israeli Ministry. Terms, $4 a year. Address Leonard Scott Publication Company, 140 Fulton street, New York.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for April, comes to our table from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton street, New York, with the following table of contents. Lord Macaulay and his School, The Use of Refuse, Robert South, University Reform, Romilly's Irish Publications, The Farmers Friends and Foes, The New School of Radicals, William Von Humboldt, Purchase in the Army and The Irish Church.

RASCALLY.—A strenuous effort was made, by certain "narrow-minded" leather-heads to bring about the impression that the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves on last Saturday was to be a *political affair!* One or two "pap-suckers" were influenced to stay out of the ranks on this account. When, O, when, will the "whelps" who aspire to lead the Democratic party learn to be honest? or cease to rob the dead of their glory for partizan purposes?

A SUGGESTION.—We would suggest that the "Mrs. Surratt Nine," who made up a considerable portion of the audience at the "Kerr Hancock Fizzle" on last Saturday night, be made a "Special Committee on Applause," and assigned to a position where they will not be an annoyance to decent folks. This is suggested at the instance of parties who were opposed to the execution of Madame Surratt but favor for President the man who acted as her executioner.

AWFUL!—The Post of the G. A. R. at this place, with "its some half dozen members, all told," has become a source of much annoyance to certain Democratic orators. Reason: the men who compose it are the same who quashed the rebellion and smothered the hopes of the Copperheads to destroy the Union. Further: none but such as have *honorable* discharges from the Union service can join. This provision excludes copperheads, cowards and insubordinate ex-army officers.

"They made her a grave too cold and damp
For a soul so honest and true."

If they had been wise, the dire neccessity of opening the grave for one so lovely might have been averted. Plantation Bitters, if timely used, are sure to rescue the young and lovely, the middle aged and the ailing, from confirmed sickness.

Almost all diseases have their beginning in some *slight* difficulty of the Stomach, which would eventuate in Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaints, Night Sweats, Consumption, Death. Plantation Bitters will prevent these premonitory symptoms, and keep the blood pure and the health good.

LOOKOUT FOR SHAD.—The wisdom of the Legislature in passing an act authorizing the construction of chutes in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries has been most satisfactorily vindicated. On the 25th of May last Mr. Mitchell caught seventy shad, at a single haul, at Newport, on the Juniata, 28 miles this side of Harrisburg. We may expect them up this way if chutes are placed in all the dams below us. Let the authorities see that this is done, and while we are waiting for them we would advise our friends to pay our esteemed friend, H. F. Irvine, of the Regulator, a visit and examine his extensive supply of boots, shoes, queensware, glassware, notions, &c. &c., just received from Philadelphia. Henry is ahead of the shad, may his *shad*-ow never grow less. There is nothing *fishy* in his.

PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK.—The distance from Pittsburgh to New York by way of the Connellsville, Sherman's Valley and Allentown routes are as follows:

Pittsburgh to Harrisburg	270 miles.
Harrisburg to New York	182 miles.
Pittsburg to New York	452 miles

The grades upon this route are considerably higher than on the Allegheny Valley road, but greatly more favorable than those of the Pennsylvania Central. That part of the proposed line between Harrisburg and the Connellsville road was surveyed by James Worrall, Esq., who has for twenty-five years been one of the leading engineers in Pennsylvania, and his report is perfectly reliable both as to distance and the easy practicability of the route. His estimate of the cost in 1863 was $45,000 per mile—distance by survey one hundred and thirty-five miles.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

"ABROAD FOR NEWS."—The Bloody Run *Press* "raps us over the knuckles" for reciting certain items of local interest to the Huntingdon *Globe*, which originally appeared in its columns. We are quite willing to make the *amende honorable*. We suggested, at the time, that the items might have appeared in the *Press* previously to their appearance in the *Globe*, but the latter gave no credit, and the *Press*, not being at hand, we followed our usual mode of screditing all matter copied to the paper producing it as original. Here our responsibility ended, and if there was any breach of courtesy it was between the *Globe* and the *Press*. If we had paid strict attention to the local columns of the *Press*, the credit would doubtless have been properly given. But this we failed to do, and consequently, we were obliged, like our neighbor, which this week accredits a small item to the *Standard* "that appeared in the INQUIRER several weeks since, to go "Abroad for News."

GRATUITOUS ADVERTISING—WHAT IS EXPECTED OF COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.—Country newspapers, as a general thing, are owned by private individuals and conducted for the benefit of their proprietors, and the reciprocal effect which they produce upon those who subscribe for them. Their number is regulated by the demand, and in this respect they are like any other business in the community—the silversmith, the grocer, the merchant, the tinker, the tailor, all of which are governed by the same inexorable rule. Printing material, to stock the business, must be bought and paid for in the same way that the conductors of any of the above named branches of business would be compelled to pay. The labor which is necessary, in the prosecution of the business, must be hired and paid for in the same manner that the labor in any other business is paid for. In every respect, then, the publication of country papers is a legitimate business, conducted for the mutual advantage of those who sell and those who buy, or those who publish and those who subscribe. There appears to be no difference in the prosecution of this business and that of any other established occupation. The man who buys a pound of coffee, a yard of muslin, or a suit of clothes, pays a fair equivalent in money and he is relieved from any further responsibility to the tradesman from whom he buys, so it is with the man who subscribes for a newspaper and pays for it, he receives a fair equivalent for his money in half a hundred newspapers, which entertain him and his family night after night, week after week throughout the twelve long months. Can any one suppose, for a moment, that the publisher who has received two paltry dollars, (or perhaps hasn't received them,) for an article which has cost him thrice as much, is under any obligations to his subscriber? Or, is under any obligation to the merchant, or tinker who avails himself of his published advertizing rates to advertise his wares for his own special benefit? We say most emphatically that he is under no more obligation to him than those who buy the wares of these tradesmen at their counters and pay a fair equivalent for them in hard cash or greenbacks. The transaction is only the reciprocity of trade—value for value.

Let us examine this matter. *No man can do business in a community, successfully, unless the community is made acquainted with the nature of his wares and his place of doing business. This is settled beyond question; it is common sense.* Now, then, there are various ways of advertizing. First and foremost is by judicious advertizing in the columns of the public press. This is considered, by men who understand the successful prosecution of business, as by far the best and cheapest method, secondly, by a judicious distribution of flaming placards, and thirdly, by the employment of "runners," or "puffers," which are, very frequently, called "blowers and strikers." These are the three principal methods. Let us look at the cost of the two latter. The man who rides, or walks over the country, with brush and pot, must be paid a round sum. In addition to his wages, his expenses, not a trifle, must be paid, and then it will take him an age to travel over the same ground that an edition of a newspaper will travel over in a single day; then, again, the man who designs the brands and stencils must be paid, *well paid;* taking all together it is rather a dear way of advertizing. But suppose the person advertizing does not desire to advertise so extensively and he hires a man to write or paint him placards. He cannot even have an ordinary sign painted, which will be seen by few, for the same price that he can have an advertisement inserted in a newspaper that will be read by thousands. As for the last class, it is equally expensive, as must be apparent to any reasonable man. But it is not so much the expense that we are at, as a desire to exhibit the feelings of the advertiser and the means employed. Here he employs his man, pays his price, pays his expenses, and when the object is accomplished, each goes his way. It is an ordinary business transaction. Neither the employer nor the employe considers himself under any obligation to the other. Each has rendered equivalent for equivalent. But not so, the country press, the poorest paid, at least this is our experience.

Why is this? Our readers will excuse us for treating this subject at such great length, but we desire, in an humble way, to insist upon the independence of our profession, and to establish our claim to such independence, by such substantial reasons as will appeal to the good sense of those whom we address. We are free to say that we publish the INQUIRER for profit, consistently advocating the principles of the party which we have espoused. In this we fill a position that is demanded by the necessities of the Republican community surrounding us. We claim that we give to every man, who deals with us, a fair and an honest equivalent. In other words, instead of being under obligations to those, who see that it is to their advantage to avail themselves of our commodities, we contend that they are only paying us for what belongs to us and what they find it advantageous for them to buy. And we appeal to any sensible man to say whether we have not as much right to be paid for our means of advertizing as the man who carries his pot and brush, his placards, or posts his bills?

We make it a duty, and believe it to be the duty of the local press everywhere, to spare no honest means to advance the local interests of the community in general. The local press which does not do this is greatly derelict in duty. This we have never failed to do, nor have we spared friend nor foe who has stood in the way of the interests of this community, but while we have never failed to stand by the community, and the best interests of the party, we insist upon being paid, for all labor and materials furnished individuals or associations of individuals, as much so as the merchant, the tailor, the tinker, and the silversmith have a right to insist upon being paid for their wares upon which they make their profit.

Let us illustrate this matter. Publishers are daily, almost hourly asked "to do so much in charity," and there are no five single occupations in the community which do so much in this way. It is needless for us to cite the numberless charitable, religious, and political objects which the press weekly furthers without the remotest thanks. But there must be a line of distinction somewhere and we draw it right here. We hold that it is our duty to give our readers all the local general news, but the moment we are asked to further individual interests we want pay, just as much as any other tradesman insists upon his right to be paid for his commodities. What objection can be urged to this? If one individual is entitled to the benefit of our columns, free of charge, every other individual in the community has a right to demand as much. If this is a logical conclusion where is the privilege to end? Must newspapers be filled up with matter of personal interest, at the expense of the publisher, to gratify the whims of some one, who if refused, flies into a rage, and swears that he will withhold his paltry two dollars a year from the paper that has been worth more, in one month, to the community in which it is published, than he has been in all his life? But, why ask the publisher to do that which no other tradesman is asked to do? If we desire to replace a screw, the blacksmith asks pay; if we wish a new handle to our mallet, the carpenter says only, a dime; if we require a yard of tape, the shop-keeper blandly smiles and says, "only five cents;" if we thirst for a saucer of ice-cream, the Saloon Keeper says "only a dime and a half sir," and we have seen the day when we desired to drive away Dull Care with a "wee drap of the O be joyful," and when we did so, the obsequious bar-tender swept away the ten cent shinplaster with as much "pomp and circumstance" as if it had been an eagle. We never refuse to pay. These are small things *but who would deny the right of any of the above tradesmen to charge?* He would be looked upon as an idiot who did. Then why is the publisher who pays cash for every sheet of paper, for every pound of ink, and for the setting of every type to be cried out of countenance because he wants to be paid for his products? Let those who seek compliments and free advertising answer!

IN MEMORIAM.—*Decorating the Soldiers' Graves.*—Saturday last, the day previously designated for the strewing of flowers on the graves of deceased soldiers, was appropriately observed by a very respectable number of the surviving soldiery of the town and neighborhood. At two o'clock in the afternoon, a meeting was organized in the Court House Hall, with Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, of Bloody Run, as Chairman. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Wilson, of the Presbyterian Church of this place. Lieut. John Keeffe and Private George Stiffler, of Bedford, and Serg't. B. A. Cooper, of Clearville, were made Vice Presidents, and Corp. Wm. W. Barclay and Wm. Bollinger, of Bedford, Secretaries. A committee consisting of Corp. J. T. Keagy and Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, of Bedford, and Corp. James Over, of St. Clairsville, were appointed to report resolutions expressive of the occasion. A short address was then delivered by Lieut. J. H. Longenecker, and the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we look back with pleasing recollections to our associations in the army; that from a condition of peace we are happy to behold the success of our military labors: that we feel grateful to Providence for our safe deliverance from the deadly shafts of the enemy, the malaria of Southern camps, the stench and deprivations of the Southern prisons; that we sincerely deplore the fate that befel some of our comrades, whose names we love and cherish, and to whose memory it is now our pleasure to bestow a meed of respect, by placing upon their graves tokens of our appreciation, like which they came forth and were cut down.

2. *Resolved*, That as the sacrifices of our fathers in the war of the Revolution was the price of our national liberty, so the sacrifices of the nation's soldiery, to which the sleeping dead contributed most, in the war of the Rebellion, is the price of its preservation, and together were gitts laid upon the altar of uor common country, for which, "God hath not dealt so with any nation," and which deserve to be held in memory by all who pride themselves in the greatness and glory of the American Republic.

3. *Resolved*, That the lamented soldiers known to us, who breathed their latest breath upon the soil but lately so pregnant with strife, with disease and want, the place of some whose resting is an eternal secret hidden in the bosom of the Deity, and whose since we cannot honor as those whom the tide of events has placed amongst us, have as ever, a spot in our memory yet verdant with the dew that appeared with the dawn of peace.

A procession was then formed under the command of Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, assisted by Lieut. Levi Smith, Capt. R. W. Cook, and private B. M. Blymyer. The line of march was taken up for the Bedford Cemetery, after which the various grave yards were visited. A wreath of laurel, emblematic of deserved fame, and a bunch of flowers were dropped on each grave, the whole being placed in the shape of a cross. Altogether, nine graves were visited, being those of Maj. W. W. Anderson, late of the 2d Pa. Cav., Private Watson King, of Co. "E," 76th Pa. Vols., Private Joseph Dodson, of the — Indiana Vols., Private J. D. Saupp, of Co. "K," 55th Pa. Vols., (the first soldier from Bedford killed in action,) Corp. Levi Agnew, of Co. "E," 76th Pa. Vols., Private David Crane, of Co. "E," 138th Pa. Vols., Serg't. Washington Herring, of Co. "K," 55th Pa. Vols., Private Jeremiah Brown, of Battery "F," 5th U. S. Art., and Private Jacob Radebaugh, of Co. "K," 55th Pa. Vols. Appropriate music was rendered during the ceremonies by the Democratic Brass Band, relieved by an occasional martial piece performed by the Drum Corps under the supervision of Messrs. Lawrence Defibaugh and Josiah Haley. Upon returning to the Court House, it was stated that the custom thus inaugurated was intended to be kept up from year to year, so long as there was living one comrade to do honor to the memory of his departed brothers. Altogether, the ceremonies were impressive and of a solemn character, although the number of ex-soldiers in ranks was not as large as might have been expected on an occasion of the kind.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May contains so many articles of interest, that we feel bound to call the attention of our readers to it with more than usual earnestness. The first article is an historical sketch—"Lord Chesterfield, the Man of the World." Many have heard of Chesterfield's Letters, but few know anything of the man. The present biographical sketch is very readable, and will give a more correct opinion of him than is likely to be formed from reading his book. "Horse-flesh" contains a few hints to those who are making up their minds to introduce a new article of diet. "Unlucky Tim Griffin, his Love and his Luck," is the commencement of a new and lively story, which will cause this number to be much called for, and we advise any one hesitating about subscribing to hesitate no longer. An article on the Odes of Horace appeared in the April number, and in the present issue the subject is continued, and illustrated with numerous translations and running notes on the best Odes. We will notice only one more article. Cornelius O'Dowd has a couple of papers in his usual style. It is difficult to characterize this series, opinions are so diverse upon its merits; an intelligent friend of ours styles it "unmitigated trash," another equally intelligent calls it "immortal." Perhaps it is a little of both. Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Stree, N. Y.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., June 1st, 1868.—J. M. Anderson & Bro. (3), A. Bersons, Malinda Barnhart, George Biddle, (2), Abram Bridges, Miss. Mary Barnes, W. C. Burnet, A. J. Crissman, (2), John W. Cramer, (2), Henry Claar, Mrs Coyle, John B. Carpenter, Elias Corle, Miss Hannah Exline, Isaac Devore, J. R. Earnest, J. C. Eicker, Mathew Farrell, Jacob Foor, W. J. Fisher, John Jackson, Jessie Gordon, Marie Heltzel, John Harley, Margart Hall, Alex Height, Margart Height, Alexander Lucket, Lodge, Pritchard & Co., J. Lafferty, Ann Lidig, H. F. Logue, L. H. Lyons, Miss Barbary Mock, F. Overlander, Mr. Parker, Miss Minnie Poe, Henry F. Oster, Thomas Robbins, Miss Maggie J. Roller, J. Richard, Margart A. Rock, John M. Raudaubush, J. W. Snyder, Henry Spangler, Mrs Hetty Snyder, Miss Ann Snabley, Robert Tillman, Elizabeth Tipton, J. B. Ward, J. Wolford,

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY of Durborrow & Lutz, has effected the sale of a number of tracts of land within the last few weeks. This is one of the best means of disposing of land that can be successfully employed. Lands are sold at the price established by the owner, without any effort on his part, and at comparatively little or no expense, and without the public even knowing whose lands are offered for sale. Persons having lands to sell will do well to employ them while those desiring to buy should not fail to apply at once. tf.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

"AGITATION" JOHN DOUGHERTY, ESQ., AND A SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA TRUNK RAILWAY LINE.—At a railroad Convention, held at Mercersburg, Franklin county, on Wednesday, May the 20th, 1868, for the purpose of organizing the Huntingdon, Fulton and Franklin Railroad Company, "Agitation" John Dougherty, Esq., of Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, in the course of some remarks before the Convention spoke as follows of the adaptability of this route to a great National railway between the east and the west:

Mr. Chairman: On the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, the Atlantic Division thereof, in my opinion, should follow nearly on an air-line from the Missouri river, via Springfield, Indianapolis, Columbus, Wheeling, Harrisburg and Trenton to New York. On this route the freight railroad, referred to in the report of the President of the P. R. R. Company, ought to be built instead of via Erie and Philadelphia railroad, on which burthen cars, running 6 miles an hour, and drawn by locomotives running over the line of railroad, would be enabled to compete with river freight lines via Mobile and New Orleans to New York, for the tonnage trade of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

The line would run from Cowan's Gap to the base of the Alleghenies, a distance of about 30 miles, requiring short tunnels through the crests of Cove mountain, Sideling and Ray's Hills, Evitts', Dunnings', and Will's mountains, and thence by grades of, say 50 feet, to near the summit of the Alleghenies, where a tunnel, of less than a mile in length, would give an easy grade and a direct road to Wheeling, Virginia, much shorter than the B. & O. Railroad, and turn the current of over land trade, for all future time, to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington cities. The city of Philadelphia controling this high ridge would have the advantage in distance and grade over the B. &. O. Railroad following the valley of the Potomac.

From the base of the Alleghenies, south of Bedford to Philadelphia, the distance, via Fort Louden, would be about 210 miles, whereas the distance to Baltimore by the B. & O. Railroad from Cumberland, is 180 miles with 500 feet more mountain height to overcome than from this water shed and grades of 120 feet, these advantages would give to Philadelphia the control of the tonage trade of the south west, as compared with the B. & O. Railroad route. But should the citizens of Philadelphia be insane enough to attempt to compete with New York for the trade of the south west, via the Erie and Philadelphia railroad, as proposed by the lesees of that road, then the citizens of Baltimore would, no doubt, under our free railroad law, build their Connellsville and Pittsburg road along this water shed and cause this great trade to follow the most direct route to the city of Baltimore. Thus, from the water shed south of Bedford to Cowan's Gap, thirty miles, and thence via Mercersburg to Hagerstown, 28 miles, and via W. Md. Railroad, 78 miles to Baltimore, (total 136 miles), thus saving in distance and advantage in grades, as 50 is to 100 feet per mile, would enable Baltimore city to control the overland tonage trade and there build a commercial city on the Chesapeake Bay, the realization of more than Carthagenian, Phœnitian, Venitian and later dreams of commercial greatness.

Mr. Chairman—I infer that the southern Pennsylvania freight railroad will ere long be put under contract, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad company will aid you in building this link in the net work of Railroads by which the passenger travel from Chicago via Pittsburg, Mt. Union and Mercersburg to the capital of the nation may be carried at a saving of upwards of 80 miles, as compared with the route via Baltimore, and thus retain the passenger travel from Washington city to Chicago, and ~~with her freight railway~~ command the tonnage trade from the southwest. And as all these three railroad routes must occupy the same water courses, through the mountains of Franklin and Fulton counties, here in your midst will grow up, ere long, workshops to make, and warehouses to vend the wares and products with which you will be enabled to supply the citizens of every clime and nation more cheaply than perhaps any other people can do.

Sir, this future pathway of nations was first trod by the red man, and followed by the trapper and trader. Fort Louden, Fort Littleton and Fort Shirley defended the pioneer trade and travel from the Eastern cities to the Northwest in the days of Washington, and indicate the most direct and practicable Railroad route from the Lakes to the Chesapeak Bay, and Fort Bedford and Necessity indicate the route Col. Washington led the army of General Braddock when Great Britain met her first, though not her last defeat, in her contest for commercial supremacy in the Valley of the Ohio, then, as now, an outpost on the route to India.

LIST OF INCOMES FOR BEDFORD COUNTY.—The following incomes are returned by parties in this county. This list is not complete but is as nearly so as we could make it at the time. It will be seen that there is a marked increase over last year.

Anderson, John	$1,300
Ashcom, B. R.	1,351
Boyer, Joseph	1,414
Buck, Charles L.	1,793
Bowser, Jonathan	1,515
Beckhoefer, A. L.	1,196
Barndollar, J. M.	1,389
Barndollar, W. P.	1,164
Cramer, A. B.	1,144
Diehl, Henry	1,157
Durborrow, J. R.	1,370
Eichelberger, James	1,843
Eckhart, Jacob	1,100
Eichelberger, Eli	1,189
Eichelberger, Jacob A.	1,189
Furrey, Jacob B.	1,602
Fulton, John	1,265
Gump, George W.	1,551
Hall, William M.	1,958
Hartley, William	3,040
Harris Josiah	1,642
James, John	1,379
Kauffman, Frederick	1,343
Kinkead, J. M.	1,724
Lewis, R. B.	2,880
Lutz, John	1,764
Lowry, John F.	1,409
Mann, Job.	1,565
Moses, Abraham	1,765
Mengel, Isaac	1,300
Metzgar, Solomon	2,000
Mentzger, Jeremiah	1,204
Morgret, Phillip G.	1,371
Noble, Joseph B.	1,308
Oster, G. R.	1,398
Russell, Samuel L.	1,945
Reed, John P.	1,128
Replogle, David L.	1,726
Replogle, John B.	1,877
Schaffer, Michael	1,535
Spang, George H.	1,445
Shaffer, Samuel	1,107
Smith, William G.	1,417
Stuckey, Charles	1,060
Shoenfelt, Joseph M.	1,062
Watson, William H.	1,205
Williams, Jacob B.	2,884

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.—This new magazine is rapidly growing into popular favor and bids fair soon to rival the best of our monthly Magazines; indeed it is now scarcely second to any.

It affords us pleasure to be able to say so much for a Pennsylvania literary enterprise. We have long wished for the publication of something in periodical literature, in our chief city, of which we need not be ashamed when compared with the publications of other cities. The Lippincotts have at last given us just such a magazine, of which we not only need not be ashamed, but of which we have good reason to feel proud: may it long continue to grow in favor and increase in merit. The present number contains Dallas Galbraith, Day Dreaming, American Forests, Popular Novels, Across the Sierra Nevada, The Wind's Reply, Siena, To Please Aunt Martha, Conversion of the National Debt into capital, American Culture, The Strange Passengers, Home of Robert Burns, Magor M. M. Noah, Our Monthly Gossip, and Literature of the day. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philladelphia.

If you want a first-rate magazine buy Lippincott—For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

SUICIDE.—On Friday Morning last the body of a man was found, hanging on the limb of a fallen tree, about six miles east of Bedford, close by the turnpike. J. A. Gump, Esq., summoned a jury and held an inquest over the body. From papers found on his person, we learn that the man was from Prussia. His name was Frederick Kleinman, born, in 1821, and left his native country for America in November last. On Thursday he was at Bloody Run, had dinner at one of the hotels there, and afterward started on his journey westward. What caused him to commit suicide no one will ever know.

IMPROVEMENTS—BEDFORD LOOKING UP.—During the present Spring our town has advanced considerably in way of substantial improvements,—more so than at any time during the past twenty years. Quite a number of new buildings, and additions to old ones, have been erected, and several others are in progress of construction. We have gone to some trouble to gather a list of the various improvements and their nature, which we give below. It may be that we have overlooked or omitted to mention some in making up the list. Should this be found to be the case, and our attention called to the fact, we shall gladly make amends by promptly giving a deserving notice. One or two of the buildings we mention below were begun last Fall, but were not finished until lately, consequently deserve a place among the late improvements:

J. J. Shoemaker, proprietor of the Bedford Hotel, is adding a story to his house, the structure and addition being of stone, and, when finished, will be three stories high. The improvement will add much to the appearance and comfort of the building, and make it one of the most desirable hotels in town.

Jacob Bowser, of the firm of Miller & Bowser, merchants, has greatly enhanced the beauty and value of the "old Colonade" and "Reamer property," purchased by him this Spring, by enlarging and repairing the store room and otherwise improving the premises by the erection of additional buildings and reconstructing old ones, with regard to shape and convenience. The store room promises to be one of the finest in town.

B. M. Blymyer has erected a fine brick dwelling on the lot owned by him on the corner of Bedford and John streets. This is the first building improvement on the "Watson Extension," but it is hoped that it will be, as we believe it is contemplated, followed by others. The locality is altogether a desirable one, and although but lately sold into lots, presents a progressive appearance, nearly or quite all of the lots being neatly fenced and planted with young trees and shrubbery, and in process of cultivation.

A. J. Dishong has built a dwelling house on a lot in the "Shuck Extension," and we notice that the ground has been broken for several others in the same locality. J. D. Horn has also erected a carpenter shop nearly opposite the residence of John Alsip, Esq., and other signs of improvement are visible in that section. The locality is a very desirable one.

S. L. Russell, Esq., has added much to the appearance of his premises, on Juliana street, by the erection of a fine addition to his residence, and remodeling to some extent, the mansion proper. When finished this residence will one of the most convenient in Bedford.

A. B. Cramer has improved his property in the Eastern part of the town by the erection of several out-buildings and the making of some other minor improvements, such as the building of porticos, painting, &c. Mr. Cramer's is now one of the finest properties in the neighborhood.

Hon. John Cessna has improved his property on Pitt street, lately purchased from E. M. Fisher, by the addition of a back building and the remoddling and renovating of the front to a considerable extent, making it a valuable and handsome property.

Jacob Bollinger is about adding a story to his house in the eastern part of town. This addition will make the residence a very fine one.

A. B. Carn has in progress of erection an addition to his residence on Front Pitt street, in the shape of a commodious two and a-half story back building.

J. Z. Over and Wilson Radebaugh have each erected houses on the "Hill," opposite the Reservoir.

Samuel Shuck is putting up a new store room on Pitt street, two doors west of the Washington Hotel.

R. V. Leo & Co. have erected a new two story cabinet shop on the lot of John H. Rush, on East Pitt street.

V. Brengel has erected a two story cooper shop and upholstery on his property on the corner of Bedford and Penn streets.

E. M. Fisher has fitted up an elegant store room in the building lately occupied by C. Loyer as a Post Office.

In addition to the above the construction of the Episcopal Church is still progressing, and we are informed that an improvement on the front of the Court House has been ordered by the Commissioners, and the contract for the bricks for the building of the new Poor House awarded. Can it be denied that Bedford is improving?

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING.—*A Grant and Colfax Club Formed.*—Pursuant to a previous call, a goodly number of the National Union men of Bedford Borough and vicinity, met in the Grand Jury Room, on Saturday night last, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX, and expressing their approbation of the excellent platform presented by the Chicago Convention. The meeting was called to order, and VALENTINE VONDERSMITH, of Bedford Borough, chosen President for the evening. D. F. Mann, Esq., Capt. W. L. Horn, Lieut. Levi Smith, and William Earnest, were chosen Vice Presidents, and S. J. Jordan, Alex. King, Jr., and W. G. Riffle, Secretaries. A committee consisting of D. S. Elliott, Capt. R. W. Cook, and B. M. Blymyer were appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Speeches were then made by Wm. M. Hall, J. H. Longenecker, and J. R. Durborrow, Esqs., after which the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That we, the National Union Republicans of Bedford Borough, in mass meeting assembled, do cordially and earnestly, and with entire unanimity, ratify the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX.

2. That we heartily approve the platform of principles adopted at Chicago.

3. That we call upon all men who love their country and desire to see the Union and the Constitution of our fathers perpetuated, to rally to the support of the men who saved the Government in War, and who are now able to protect it in Peace. The Hero of Ft. Donnelson, and Vicksburg, and Appomattax Court House, will lead us to victory in November, despite the opposition of Secessionists, Rebels, Skedaddlers, and disappointed office seekers, led on by Andy Johnson and Salmon P. Chase.

4. That J. T. Keagy, M. A. Points and John Lutz be a committee to draft a constitution for the GRANT Campaign Club of Bedford Borough, to report at the next meeting of the Club, four weeks from to-night.

5. That J. H. Longenecker, J. R. Durborrow and J. W. Lingenfelter be a committee to secure one or more public speakers to address the Club at its next meeting.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the Chicago Platform was read by John Lutz, Esq., and a GRANT and COLFAX Campaign Club started with the following named persons as composing the organization:

J. R. Durborrow,	W. M. Hall,
Daniel Crouse,	V. Vondersmith,
E. M. Fisher,	David F. Mann,
W. L. Horn,	Reuben W. Cook,
William Line,	F. C. Naugel,
B. M. Blymyer,	W. S. Lee,
J. O. Smith,	Simon Naus,
Joseph Risling,	W. G. Riffle,
Wm. Bowman,	Wm. Earnest,
Jacob Stoudnour,	J. T. Keagy,
Wm. S. Suter,	John Lutz,
R. Montgomery,	J. S. Stuckey,
Nathan Lee,	J. H. Longenecker,
A. R. Agnew,	Levi Agnew,
Jacob Kreichbaum,	D. S. Elliott,
Watson Defibaugh,	

We shall continue to publish the names of such as unite themselves with the Club, from time to time, together with the proceedings of its meetings. Every National Union Republican in the town and vicinity should join this Club and attend its meetings regularly during the progress of the campaign.

HEAVY STORM.—*Struck by Lightning.*—On Wednesday afternoon of last week, a heavy rain and thunder storm passed over this section. The storm commenced about three o'clock and continued with unabated fury until after six in the evening. During its prevalence several accidents occurred from lightning. The house of Mr. Charles Stuckey, a few miles west of town, was struck and somewhat damaged. The fluid passed down the chimney into the rooms below, shocking Capt. Simon Dickerhoof, who was at work in the building. The house is a new one, not yet finished, and consequently not supplied with lightning rods.

—Mr. Joseph Gohn, an esteemed citizen of Juniata township, was out during the storm with his team, when the lightning struck and instantly killed the two horses he was driving, and seriously injured himself—the lower part of his body being completely paralized. At last accounts he was scarcely expected to survive.

—Mr. James Corboy, of this place, while engaged in his stable, with a shovel in his hand, during the passage of the storm, was knocked down by a stroke of lightning and, for a time, rendered helpless. We are pleased to state that but a temporary lameness resulted from the stroke.

A NUMBER of persons are availing themselves of our propositon to furnish the INQUIRER and *New York Tribune* for one year for THREE DOLLARS. They will please remember that we want the money in advance—$2 for the INQUIRER and $1 for the *Tribune*. The liberality of the proposition must be apparent to all and unless we have the money for both papers IN ADVANCE, we cannot do it. We ought to introduce at least 500 copies of the *Tribune* into the county by this arrangement. tf.

Special Notices.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP
A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. july15,67.y1

Mental Depression.

Mental depression is a disease of the nervous system, and, of all the ills flesh is heir to, it is the one that excites the least sympathy. It is a subject of frequent jests, and is called by various derisive terms; but, although it is often laughed at, it is not easy to laugh the patient out of the belief that his ills are real, for it is a *real disorder*—the general features of which are constant fear, anxiety and gloom. The external senses, as well as the mental faculties, often manifest symptoms of derangement. Noise, as of falling water, and ringing in the ears are complained of, while black specks and fiery sparks frequently flit before the vision. Admonitions like these should not be disregarded, as they may, if neglected, terminate in insanity. The seat of the disease is in the brain and nervous system, and to control the malady it is necessary to use a powerful tonic and alterative, which will correct and tone those organs without inflaming the brain. This is the secret of the success of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in cases of this kind, for which it is the safest as well as the best of restoratives.

In fact it is the only pure and reliable tonic stimulent known. Many nostrums, purporting to be tonics, are puffed up from time to time in the newspapers, but the sufferer had better let them alone. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has proven itself, by many years of trial, to be in every respect what it is represented to be.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. SAMUEL BARCLAY to Miss HENRIETTA BEEGLE.

DIED.

On the 23d ult., at his residence, in Bedford, after a painful illness, Mr. WILLIAM MILBURN, Sr., aged 54 years, 6 mos. and 16 days.

In Rainsburg, April 26, 1868, SUSAN AMANDA, daughter of Philip Harkleroad, aged 18 years, 3 months, and 18 days.

In Snake Spring tp., on the 30th ult., Mrs. MARY KOONS, wife of Peter Koons, aged 37 years.

In this place, on the 15th ult., Mrs. MARGARETTA T., wife of Mr. William P. Schell, after a lingering illness, in the 39th year of her age.

She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her sickness, by God's grace, ripened her spiritual life, so that her meditations touching spiritual things were sweet, and her resignation to His will increasingly perfect. Calmly and peacefully she fell asleep in Jesus. An affectionate wife, a devoted mother, and a kind friend, leaves an attached husband, six loving children, and many warm friends to mourn her loss. But God doeth all things well.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

MERCHANTS are hereby notified to lift their License before the first day of July next, and save costs. jun5:3t I. MENGEL, Treas.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Archibald Perdew, Esq., late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately; and all persons having claims, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIJAH PERDEW, Adm'r.,
jun5:6t Bean's Cove, Southampton tp.

CAUTION.—We, the undersigned, do hereby forbid and caution all persons against hunting or fishing on any of our lands or premises, or rambling over our fields or meadows and throwing down our fences, as we are disposed hereafter to put the law in force against any person or persons so offending. MICHAEL CARPENTER,
SAMUEL LOGUE,
JACOB CARPENTER, Jr.
SAM'L CARPENTER,
MICHAEL B. MILLER,
ABM & LEVI MILLER,
JACOB COCHENOUR,
LEVI CARPENTER.
jun5:3t

FOR SALE, one new Norten & Owen, double grinding BARK MILL, either for steam or horse power. For particulars address the subscriber at Cumberland Valley, Pa.
may15:3m. A. SMITH.

Miscellaneous.

NEW GOODS!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR SPACIOUS

NEW STORE,

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

CHOICE AND DESIRABLE

CHEAP GOODS!

june5:tf

HARVEST TOOLS

and MACHINERY at

HART

Farm, Garden & Household.

CURRANTS AND THEIR ENEMIES.

For some years we have endeavored to make the currant more popular, as we consider it a most healthful as well as easily raised fruit. That there are obstacles to its culture we are aware, and so there are to that of all fruits, and whoever is not willing to take proper care of his currants does not deserve to have them.

The most common insects injurious to the currant are the Borer and the Currant-worm. Both the American and the European Currant Borer trouble our plants, the one the larva of a beetle, and the other that of a moth, but as they are practically the same in their habits and effects, it is not necessary to speak of them separately. The larva lives upon the pith of the currant stem, and the insects come out from the dead stalks in their perfect state late in May or early in June. They lay their eggs upon the new shoots, and the young brood, when hatched, penetrate the stem and carry on their work of destruction. Where the bush is kept properly pruned no very extensive damage usually results from the Borers, as the infested limbs are discovered and removed at pruning; these should be burned, for if thrown upon the brush-heap the perfect insects will make their way out and provide for a continuance of the trouble.

The Currant-worm, which is the larva of an insect somewhat resembling the common fly, is the most destructive enemy of the currant. The worms or slugs are small, keep upon the under side of the leaf, and the bush is often stripped of foliage before their presence is suspected. The worms, when they attain their growth, enter the ground, undergo their changes, and the flies appear to lay eggs for a new crop.

Powdered White Hellebore dusted over the bushes destroys the worms at once. A light dusting from a dredging-box is all that is needed.

A correspondent in the Country Gentleman suggests covering the ground around the bushes with coal ashes to the depth of five or six inches. The idea is that the coal ashes present a barrier to the exit of the fly from the ground in the spring. Concerning this, "Walks and Talks" writes: "Try the coal ashes, but at the same time watch the bushes, and as soon as you see the little, beadlike eggs on the under side of the lower leaves, crush them with the thumb and finger. The flies come out of the ground and deposit their eggs on the first leaves they come to. On neglected bushes there are generally a dozen or more suckers round the bush. The eggs will be found on these. Cut them all off, except one or two which may be needed to form new wood. In this way you will destroy hundreds of worms and benefit the bushes at the same time. Remove all the useless wood from the bush, and place it in the sun or burn it. You will have more and much finer fruit. The work should be done early in the spring."

The correspondent who complains that his fruit prematurely ripens and is worthless, will, if he carefully examines the berries, probably find within each a minute maggot. The only remedy we can suggest is to gather and destroy all such fruit before the insects have time to mature and prepare for a brood the next year.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM AND FAMILY GARDENS.

The Native American race is one of meat-eaters, and our carnivorous propensities are quickly adopted by citizens whom we adopt. There is no reason why they should accept our vices with their naturalization, and there is every reason why we should engraft their virtues upon the Native American stock. Germans, French, Italians, and Swedes, are all famous for having good vegetable gardens. The majority of our best gardeners are *English and Scotch, and sons of Erin* set up for gardeners even before they have had time to shuffle off the Old Country brogans. If the good wife knows how to use vegetables, she will accomplish a great saving of meats, both fresh and salt, and the meals will be much better relished, and more healthful.

If she does not know, there is the more necessity for providing an abundance of all sorts of delicious vegetables to put her up to doing her part well. At all events, then, plant a garden—give it the best manure, well rotted, and plenty of it. Put it on three inches thick, and spade, fork, or plow it in.

It will not make a big hole in the manure pile unless one sets out to raise vegetables enough for all the neighborhood, which might pay very well. It is not too late to begin gardening early in May, though April is the proper time to lay out, manure, and plow, to say the least. Those who begin now may with a very little more labor and the use of *liquid manure* have their tables supplied quite as early as many whose gardens were planted a month earlier. Carry good farm practice into the garden, and use good garden practice upon the farm. As a rule, short rows are a nuisance. A twelve or sixteen foot board is frequently used in sowing the seed, and its length may sometimes determine the width of the beds and length of the rows. The use of the board is twofold—as a guide to the rake stale in marking the drill in which the seed is to be sown, and as a walk while sowing and covering by hand. Of course, it is not used when a seed-drill is employed. The secret of good gardening is thorough tillage combined with clean culture and high manuring. This cannot be if the soil is wet, and it can hardly be the first year, if the soil is very stiff clay, first brought under culture, but almost any other ground may sustain a fine garden if labor and manure be ungrudgingly applied at first. The amount of labor is really no tax, if the garden only gets the odd minutes which might otherwise be lost. The women of the family, from the wife to Bridget or Dinah, will rejoice in an occasional opportunity to gather up their dimity and do a little weeding. Bridget and Katharina will probably show unusual aptness at hoeing cabbages, cauliflowers, and Kale. Only take a little pride in starting the garden well, and the result will be favorable; for the excellence of its products, as soon as lettuce, early beets, green peas, and little sweet carrots, make their appearance on the table, will supply a motive to diligent continuance in well-doing. The Hints about Work in the Garden, on the third and fourth page of every number of the *Agriculturist*, are fresh every month, and constitute a safe guide for either the novice or the experienced gardener.—*American Agriculturist.*

ROOT CROPS FOR FEEDING.

We believe there is a steady increase in the cultivation of turnips, parsnips, beets, and carrots, for feeding cattle. Intelligent men who have tried the experiment fairly are not content to go back again to feeding with hay and grain exclusively. There is a great craving among cattle for something succulent and juicy in the winter, that is best met by these roots. The animals thrive better, and other food goes further, for this change in the diet. We have no doubt that the cultivation of roots as field crops would extend much more rapidly if farmers knew how easily they could be raised. With suitable implements nearly all the cultivation can be done by horse power. The only occasion for the hand hoe is in the first weeding and in thinning out the plants to make a good stand. Old ground is better than a fresh-turned sod, as the soil needs to be finely pulverized. We have always had the best results from deep [illegible], compost or concentrated fertilizers should be used, one half plowed in and the other half sown broadcast and harrowed in. It is a help to soak beet, carrot, and parsnip seed for a day or two before sowing. Then mix them with superphosphate of lime, and sow with a drill. The young plants make their appearance before the weeds, and the rows are so strongly marked that they can be hoed out with very little labor. The cultivator should be started between the rows as soon as the plants are visible. Very much labor is saved, and larger crops are realized by timely and frequent cultivation. Stir the ground between the rows every ten days until the plants get possession. Parsnips should be put in early in the spring. Carrots sown June 8th make a good crop in the latitude of New York and Rutabagas and White French turnips may be delayed until July 1st. It is easy to raise from 600 to 1000 bushels of roots to the acre at an expense of not more than 15 cents a bushel. Try an acre of roots.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

A BAD debt—The owing of a grudge.

THE firmer the attachment, the softer the kiss.

WHAT torture can a toper best endure? Being *brandied*.

THE slower the acquaintance, the faster the friendship.

INK has been called the black slave that waits upon thought.

WHAT is the highest pitch of the voice? The place where it sticks.

SOCIAL ANOMALIES—The more a woman undresses herself, the more she is supposed to be dressed.

WHEN you hear a man say, "Life is but a dream," tread on his corns and wake him up. Life is real.

THE first evidence of a woman's interest in a man is her mending his gloves, and the last working him a pair of slippers.

'WELL, my boy, do you know what 'syntax' means?' said a schoolmaster to a pupil. Yes, sir,' was the reply; 'the duty on spirits.'

"YOU want nothing, do you?" said Pat. "Bedad, an' if its nothing you want, you'll find it in the jug where the whiskey was."

"GRANDMA," said a sharp child, "do you want some candy?" "Yes dear, I should like some," "Then if you buy me some I will give you a part."

PUNCH advises farmers to sow up their P's, keep their U's warm, hive their B's, shoot their J's, feed their N's, look after their potato I's, and take their E's.

A WRITER dwelling upon the importance of small things, says that "he always takes note of a straw, especially if their happens to be a sherry cobbler at the one end of it."

AN exchange says: 'There is something sweet about little girls.' The Louisville *journal* adds: 'And it grows on them as they grow bigger.'

AUNT BETSY has said many good things. Among the rest, that a newspaper is like a wife—because every one should have one of his own.

THE young lady who burst into tears has been put together again, and is now wearing hoops to prevent a recurrence of the accident.

A SIMPLETON wishing to cross a river went aboard a ferry boat on horseback. 'Why do you do so?' some one asked. 'To go quicker,' said he.

RICHMOND negro, who draws his soup rations at the Bureau, was asked if he got a good article "Donno, sar; we feeds it to our pig," was the response.

A WESTERN merchant lately chalked on a big hogshead in front of his store, 'for sail.' A passing wag added, 'For freight or passage apply at the bunghole.'

'MY DEAR,' said a gentleman to a young lady whom he hoped to marry, do you intend to make a fool of me? 'No,' replied the lady, 'nature has saved me the trouble.'

A HEARTLESS old bachelor says that if the first month after wedlock is the honeymoon of married life, the second month is pretty sure to be the *lunar caustic* of it.

A TEACHER who, in a fit of vexation, called her pupils a set of young adders, on being reproved for her language apologized by saying that she was speaking to those just commencing arithmetic.

'ARE you near-sighted, Miss?' said an impudent fellow to a young lady who did not once choose to notice him. 'Yes; at this distance I can hardly tell whether you are a pig or a puppy.'

"How much can you pay us? what can you offer in the pound?" demanded the creditors of a bankrupt farmer. "Alas! gentleman, all I really have is a donkey in the pound," replied the ruin agriculturist.

A FOOLISH scholar, suffering from hunger, sold his books and bought himself a dinner. Writing to his father soon afterwards, he said, 'Congratulate me, father, for I have begun to get my living by my books.'

"THE man who raised a cabbage-head has done more good than all the metaphysics in the world," said a stump orator at a meeting. "Then," replied a wag, "your mother ought to have the premium."

ONE cold day last week a belle stopped and bought a paper from a ragged little newsboy —'Poor fellow,' said she, 'ain't you very cold?' 'I was ma'am before you smiled,' was the reply. That was the perfection of flattery.

LECTURE ON THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Hearing of a lecture that was to be delivered on Alaska and the Northern regions, we despatched our reporter in order to give the public the benefit of the lecturer's wisdom. We regret that we have only room for a brief report.

The north pole has never been seen; it is not certain whether the bears climb it.

Those who go there are protected from the cold, although they go in bear skins.

No negroes there—all white bear skins.

Dr. Hayes, a Yankee, went there in search of a notion.

You can see a haze when the northern lights are visible.

There is no corn raised in the northern regions—yet when the Esquimaux have breakfast it is an Indian meal.

The principal amusement is old sledge—tho' sometimes they have a new one.

The annexation of Alaska to the United States will not probably increase the poll tax.

When the prodigal son went into a far country, he probably stopped in Alaska.

The people there don't care for the turn of spring. When the rivers begin to run they say its snow matter.

The territory is well defended against cavalry. There is a shiver de freeze all around it.

It is a good place for orators. Even the whales spout.

Horses are not very numerous, though there are some fine bays on the coast.

Education is very general. The whales go in schools.

The hunters do not always stop to read their letters when they open the seals.

At this point—(the point referred to is the punctuation point at the ending of the preceding paragraph,) our reporter took his leave; to speak more exactly, he took several of his leaves containing his notes of the lecture.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S"
PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—
Costar's Exterminators.
"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—
"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.
A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—
"Costar's Insect Powder.
Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—
"Costar's" Corn Solvent.
For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of
"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.
Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. ☞25c and 50c Boxes—
"Costar's" Bishop Pills.
Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. ☞25c. and 50c. Sizes—
"Costar's" Cough Remedy.
The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00
"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.
Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

☞!!!Beware!!! of all Worthless Imitations.
☞None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature.
☞25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists.
☞$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
☞$2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express.
☞$5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express.
Address
HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, and by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.
Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.
feb14

Miscellaneous.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Miscellaneous.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sel

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.

Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET.

AND

SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,

CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,

GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,

SADDLERY of all kinds

NAILS,

by the kegg or pound,

WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,

NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE

SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,

HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,

CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,

the very best POCKET KNIVES,

PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,

SILVER TEA AND TABLE

SPOONS in setts.

BRITANIA WARE

in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS,

AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WM. T. HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE" OR "KEYSTONE SKIRTS,

are the best and Cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 3 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 cents; 25 springs, 95 cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. Warranted ir every respect.

"Our OWN Make" of "UNION SKIRTS," Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, $1.20 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2.00. These skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.

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jan10:3m.

Miscellaneous.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig.]
WESTMINISTER REVIEW [Radical.]
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Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817, and the 20th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school, bounty and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (8th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

I. MENGEL, Treasurer.
aprb

				Taxes
		BROADTOP.		
55	acres,	Wm. A. Gray		1 90
440	do 33	perches, James Patton		6 80
440	do 130	do do do		14 20
175	do 131	do do do		7 10
58	do 44	do do do		2 63
63	do	Jacob Meyers		7 88
30	do	Lewis T. Watson		12 45
372	do	Samuel L. Tobias		28 84
205	do	Newin & Marshall		66 40
289	do	Eph. Foster & W. P. Schell		7 23
14	do	James Figard		80
396	do 129	do James Razor		2 10
405	do	Ulrich Danner		3 43
5	do	Aaron Evans		46
60	do	Wm. Figard		22 75
3	do	Anderson Lewis & Evans		1 25
110	do 150	do James Patton		5 70
393	do 197	do James Patton		5 53
76	do	Wm. Anderson's heirs		38 39
30	do	Hunting'n & B T R R Co		1 17
250	do	do do		58 89
155	do	John McCandles		18 38
50	do	Rev. P. E. Phelps		29 65
120	do	Phillips & Russell		77 62
119	do	James Patton		6 25
165	do	do do		8 90
100	do	Naomi Fisher		31 20
135	do	John W. Whitney		110 39
50	do	do do		40 75
30	do	do do		24 45
164	do	Jno. Devereux part Jno, Belt		16 20
70	do 145	do Wm. M. Hall & James Figard undivided half		13
150	do	Jas. Entriken Dunlap tract		20 59
		COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.		
3	do	Andrew Kyhock		48
427	do	Arthur Brown		96
50	do	Philip Diehl		36
		HARRISON TOWNSHIP.		
412½	do	Daniel Hinklin		9 84
349	do	John Tinman		7 71
453	do	Joseph Gardner		1 70
42	do 56	do Barly & Lyons		60
75	do	Andrew P. Miller		1 48
		HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.		
200	do	John Corly		90
150	do	James Howard		63
101½	do	Michael Sipe		45
404	do	Richard Moans		1 10
420	do	John Cheney		1 10
404	do	Joseph Moanes		1 25
409½	do	Samuel Moans		2 80
424	do 35	do Alexander Moans		2 90
192	do	Timothy Moans		1 15
200	do 54	do Israel Moans		1 68
196	do 50	do Zachariah Moans		83
222	do	Elizabeth Piper		1 15
212	do 20	do John Boyd		53
216	do 60½	do Isabella Davis		58
220½	do	William Piper		55
238	do 2	do John Hardine		63
221	do	Ignatius Hardine		55
434	do 125	do James Wilson		53
425	do	George F. Alberti		70
213	do	Joseph Lancaster		45
402	do 57	do Stephen Moans		1 25
240	do	Peter Shaw		75
200	do	Wm. Nicholas		63
25	do	Milligan & Benedict		20
9	do	Putterbaugh's heirs		15
402	do	Francis Johnson		1 43
143	do	Wm. Lane		45
365	do	Daniel Montgomery		1 13
324	do	Alex Johnson		93
368	do	George Hinish		1 09
286	do	Wm. Foster		88
75	do	Robert Montgomery		23
400	do	Isaac Cavan		2 04
400	do	Margaret Cavan		1 80
		JUNIATA TOWNSHIP,		
30	do	Nicholas Knouff		9
		LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.		
464	do	Peter Bush		1 02
250	do	Jacob Bush		78
200	do	Catharine Bush		96
100	do	Mary Elinior		18
400½	do	Christian Meyers Jr		90
395	do	Daniel Green		90
220	do	James Shaw		93
398½	do	Wm. King		45
149	do	George Wolford		14 76
400	do	Philip Amerine		1 25
464	do	Edward Allen		1 25
380	do	Abraham Amerine		1 20
447½	do	Matthew Shaw		1 25
254	do	Henry Amorine		93
426½	do	Wm. Shaw		1 25
339	do	George Amorine		1 08
271	do	Frederick Amorine		88
76	do	Philip Smith		50
436	do	Jacob Smith		1 38
433	do	John Smith		1 38
433	do	George Smith		1 38
400½	do	James Dick		1 25
231	do	Andrew Dick		1 25
400½	do	George McCall		1 25
400½	do	Joseph McCall		1 25
		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.		
200	do	Mary Gordon		2 85
200	do	James Gordon		2 98
400	do	Thomas Jones		5 50
150½	do	Stephen Kerr		1 03
165	do	Edward Langley		3 58
200	do	Jacob Miller		1 38
200	do	Elizabeth Miller		1 38
200	do	Mary Piper		1 38
200	do	Am